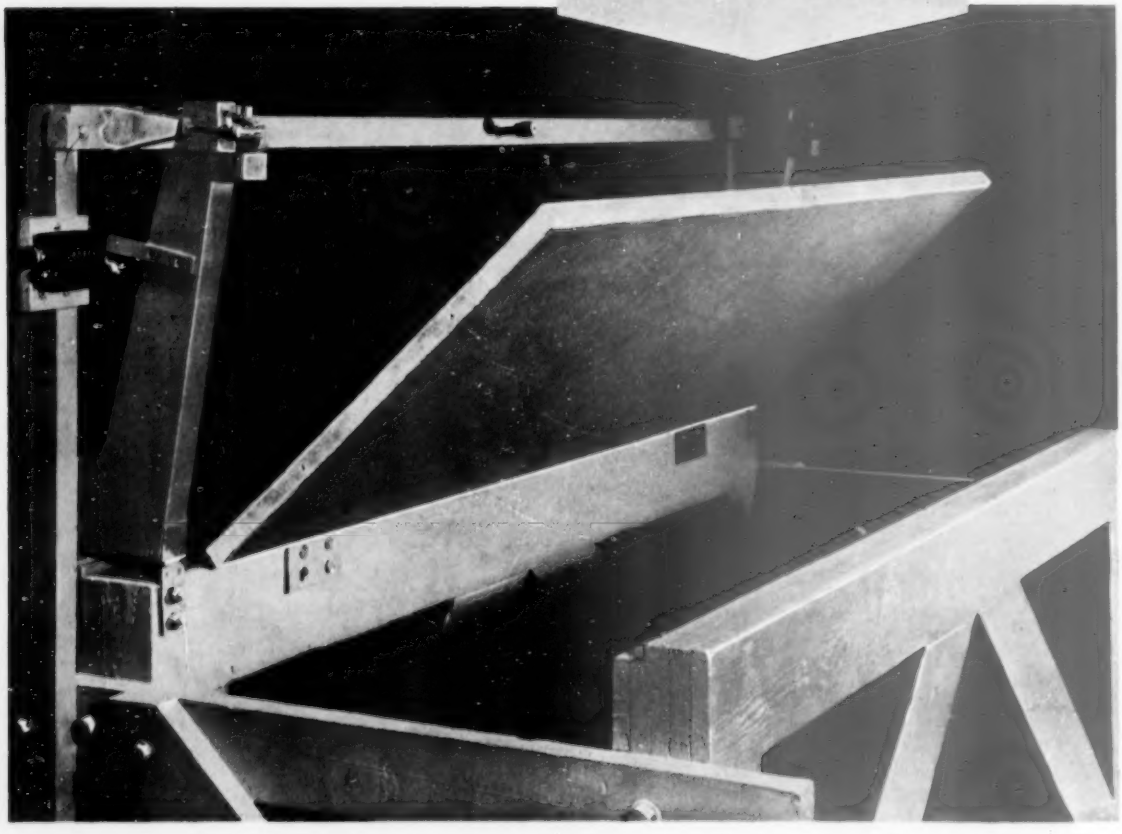
THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

15 APRIL 1954 · VOL. 205 · No. 15 · ONE SHILLING WEEKLY

- DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY, OXFORD UNIVERSITY
- HOUSE AT KENSINGTON

THIS DOOR WAS SLAMMED 41,455 TIMES



THERE is nothing special about the Gliksten flush door shown here on the testing machine at our factory . . . *except that it has been heartily slammed* 41,455 *times and still shows no sign of breakage, or deterioration.* The door was selected at random for this routine test. This is conclusive proof of the toughness, strength and durability of the stressed skin principle on which Gliksten flush doors are constructed.

Rigid, capable of withstanding immense stress and strain yet relatively light in weight, Gliksten flush doors are the finest obtainable. They can be delivered to site already fitted with lock or latch. Rigorous inspection throughout all stages of production guarantees a flush door for exterior or interior use that builders can safely fit and forget. Write or telephone us for further details.

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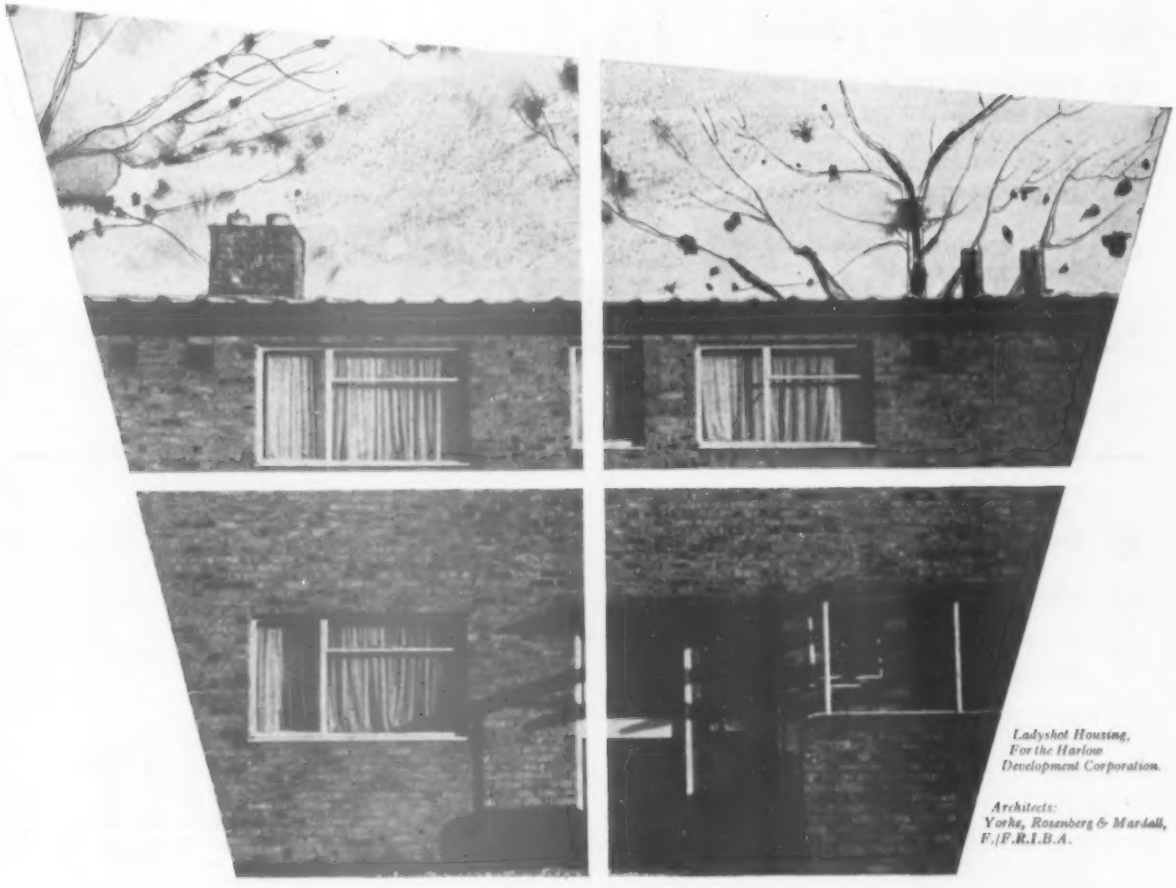

Ladyshot Housing, For the Harlow Development Corporation.

Architects: Yorke, Rosenberg & Mardall, F./F.R.I.B.A.

Ladyshot, Mark Hall, Harlow

Williams & Williams are still doing the windows

Williams & Williams have supplied metal windows to Harlow New Town from the start. They are still supplying them as the new town grows. In every house in the Ladyshot Area, Mark Hall, the metal windows are by Williams & Williams.

METAL WINDOWS

WILLIAMS & WILLIAMS

DO YOU KNOW YOUR NEAREST AREA OFFICE? *You'll find Williams and Williams in London, South London, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newmarket, Nottingham, Reading, Sheffield, Southampton and Tunbridge Wells. Each office arranges quick delivery of metal windows, gives estimates, details and fixing teams on site. Head Office: Reliance Works, Chester.* **Members of the Metal Window Manufacturers' Association**

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4. Wall framing is required at 4 ft. centres only; roof supports required at 4 ft. centres (pitched) and at 2 ft. centres (flat)
5. Surface is ready for immediate decoration. No screeding is required on roof decks
6. Good fire-resistance classification
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8 reasons why

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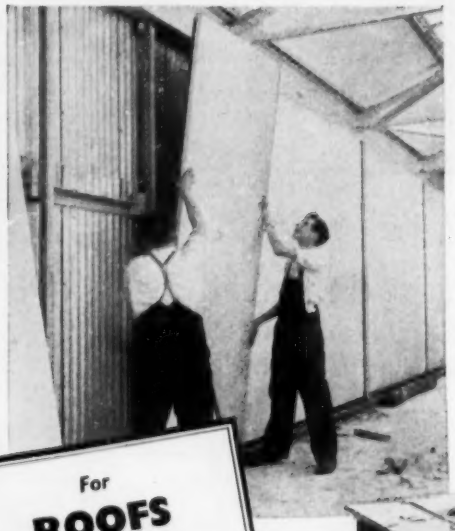

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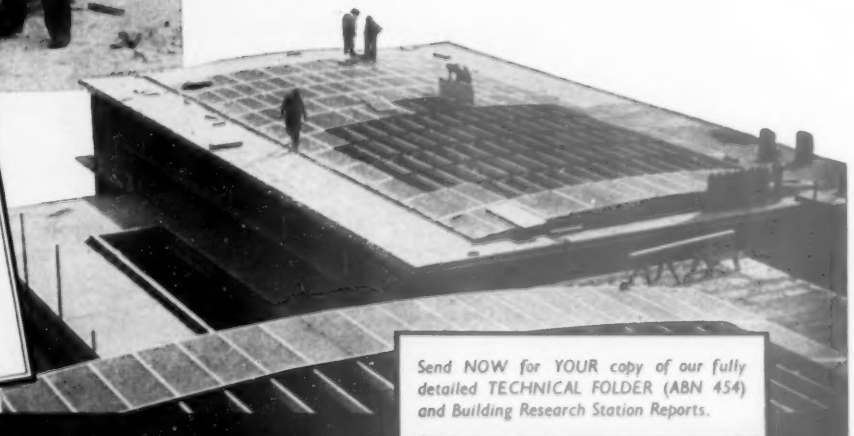

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KINNEAR SHUTTERS

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Shutter erected 1946.

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Rogerstone, Newport, Mon

Architect : Gilbert T. Gardner, Esq., Oxford.
Contractors : Messrs. Hinkins & Flewin, Ltd., Oxford.

Shutters erected 1942

Illustrating 4 of the 22 Kinnear Shutters, in Steel and Aluminium, in use at these Works.

Loading Bay 15' 3" high by 27' 5" wide fittep with 2 Kinnear Shutters and traversing intermediate guide: when shutters are raised and guide moved along its top rack to side of opening, its entire width is made available without obstruction of any kind.

Sheet Mill Dept., East Works:
Shutter erected 1938.

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Sole Manufacturers:

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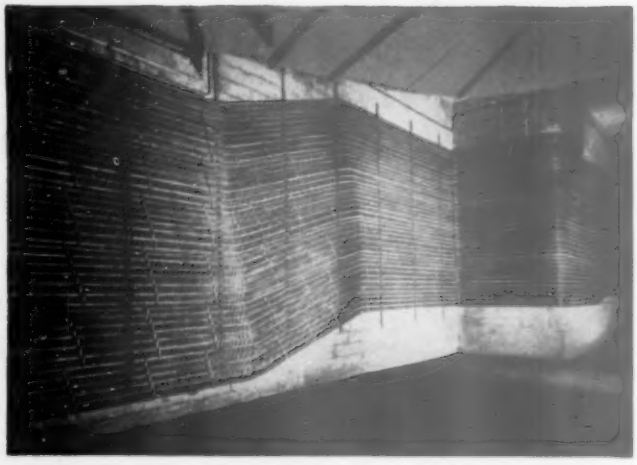

Solid copper cores embedded in pure mineral insulant, all firmly enclosed in a seamless copper covering — that is "Pyrotenax", the unique electric cabling for distribution and control. Simple to install, yet with a performance and a life unapproached by conventional cabling; for it is inherently fire-resistant, immune to water, oil and condensation, is non-deteriorating, corrosion resistant, vermin-proof, and virtually indestructible. Little wonder that, as illustrated above, "Pyrotenax" was used—some 50,000 yards of it—for the live roller motors on the run-out tables, the screw-down motors, and the loopers and guiders at the Steel Company of Wales' Abbey Works.

A non-technical description of "Pyrotenax" is given in our booklet "Current Carrying". For the technical man "Technical Data" is available — write for your copy.

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The use of the trade name 'Pyrotenax' is exclusive to the products of this Company and its associates.

DI

Roof of unloading bay at Purfleet for Thames Board Mills Ltd.
Contractors: D. T. Edwards & Co. Ltd., 19 Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W.1.

'Rigidal' Corrugated Aluminium Sheet *brightens Thameside*

Rigidal corrugated aluminium sheet was used for re-roofing this unloading bay. The light weight of aluminium facilitated transport and handling, whilst the completed roof imposes the minimum of weight on the supporting structure.

An aluminium roof resists the effects of marine and industrial atmospheres; it also requires no painting or other maintenance throughout its long life.

British Aluminium

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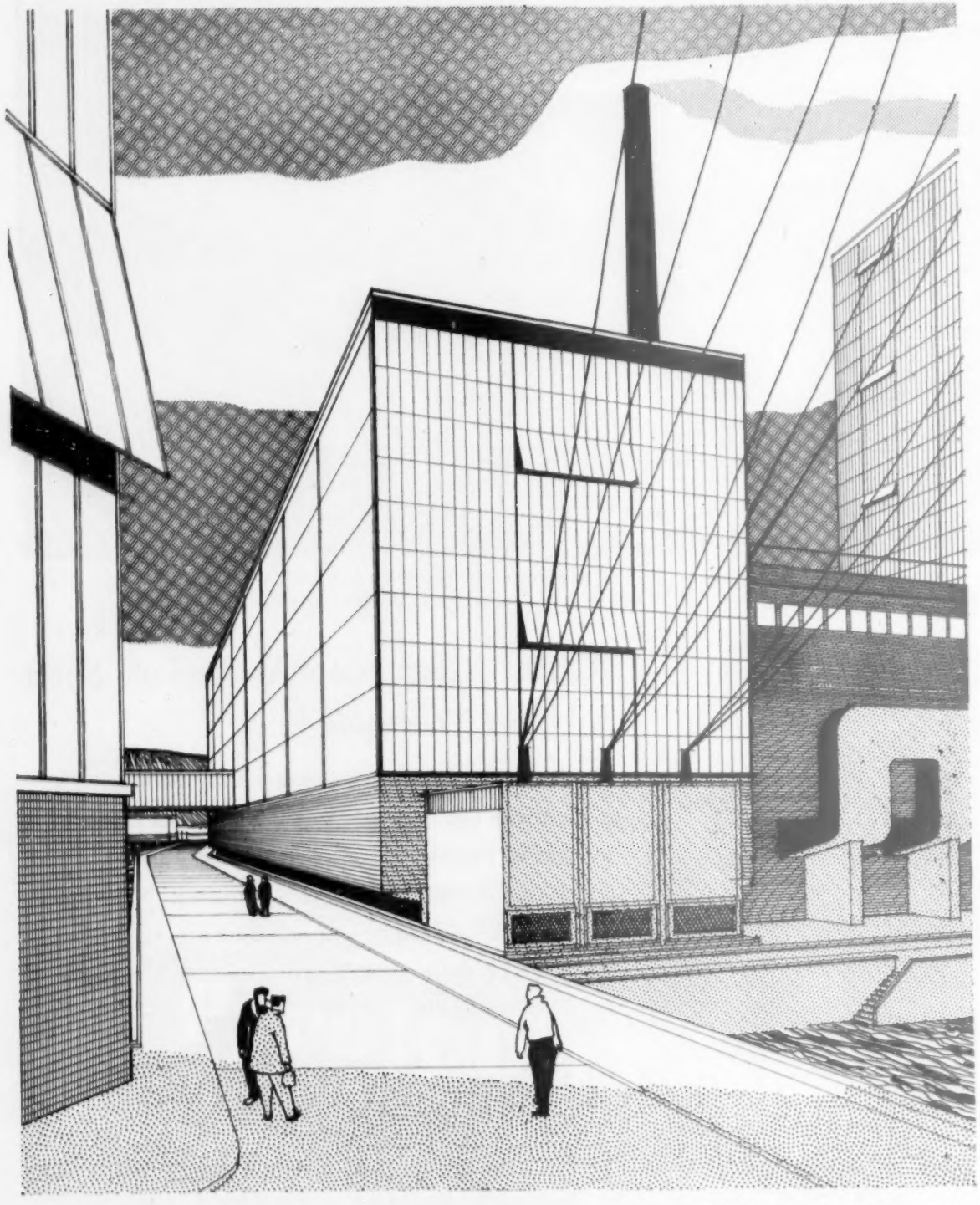
PATENT GLAZING



From a design by Edward D. Mills, F.R.I.B.A.

SPECIFICATIONS

1. POWER STATION

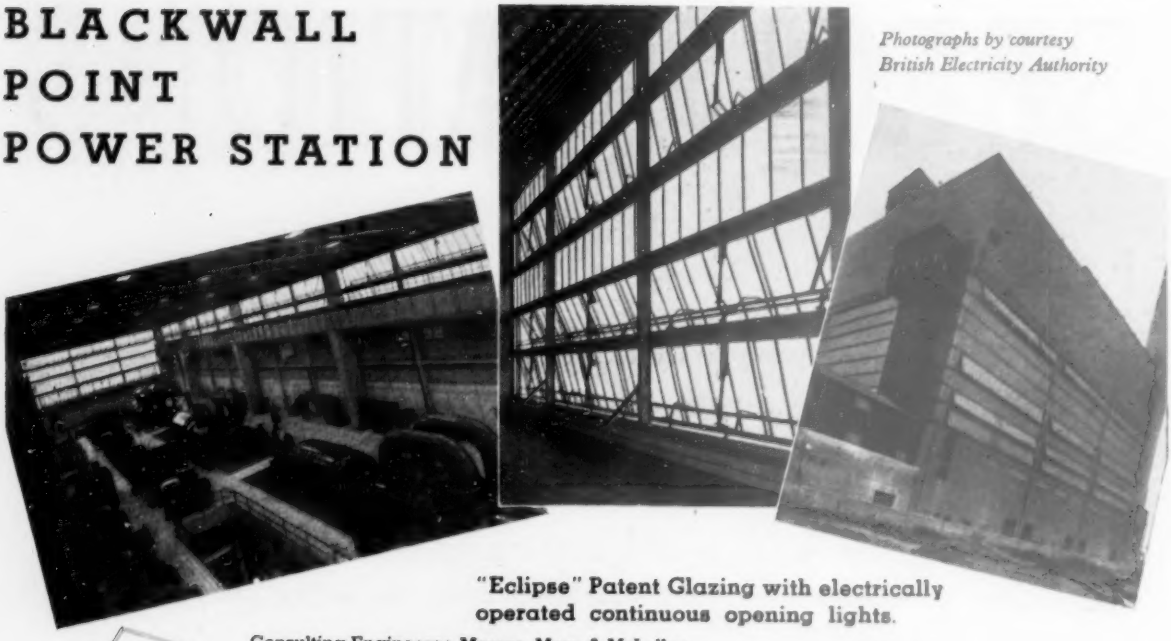
Recent developments in the design of modern power stations have tended to make the older type of power station building with its solid brick walls redundant. The new technique in this field takes into consideration contemporary structural methods and materials, using light steel frameworks to support a light cladding for the major units of the power station.

The design shown on the opposite page illustrates the use of patent glazing as the side wall cladding for the major buildings of such a contemporary power station, giving a light and open appearance, and allowing for the admission of ample daylight. The cladding in this instance, comprising Patent Glazing Bars, ¼" glass, and opening lights operated with remote controlled gearing, would be easily erected and maintained.

For all facts about patent glazing, write to the Information Bureau, The Patent Glazing Conference, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S.W.1.

ISSUED BY THE PATENT GLAZING CONFERENCE

BLACKWALL POINT POWER STATION



Photographs by courtesy British Electricity Authority

"Eclipse" Patent Glazing with electrically operated continuous opening lights.

Consulting Engineers: Messrs. Merz & McLellan.

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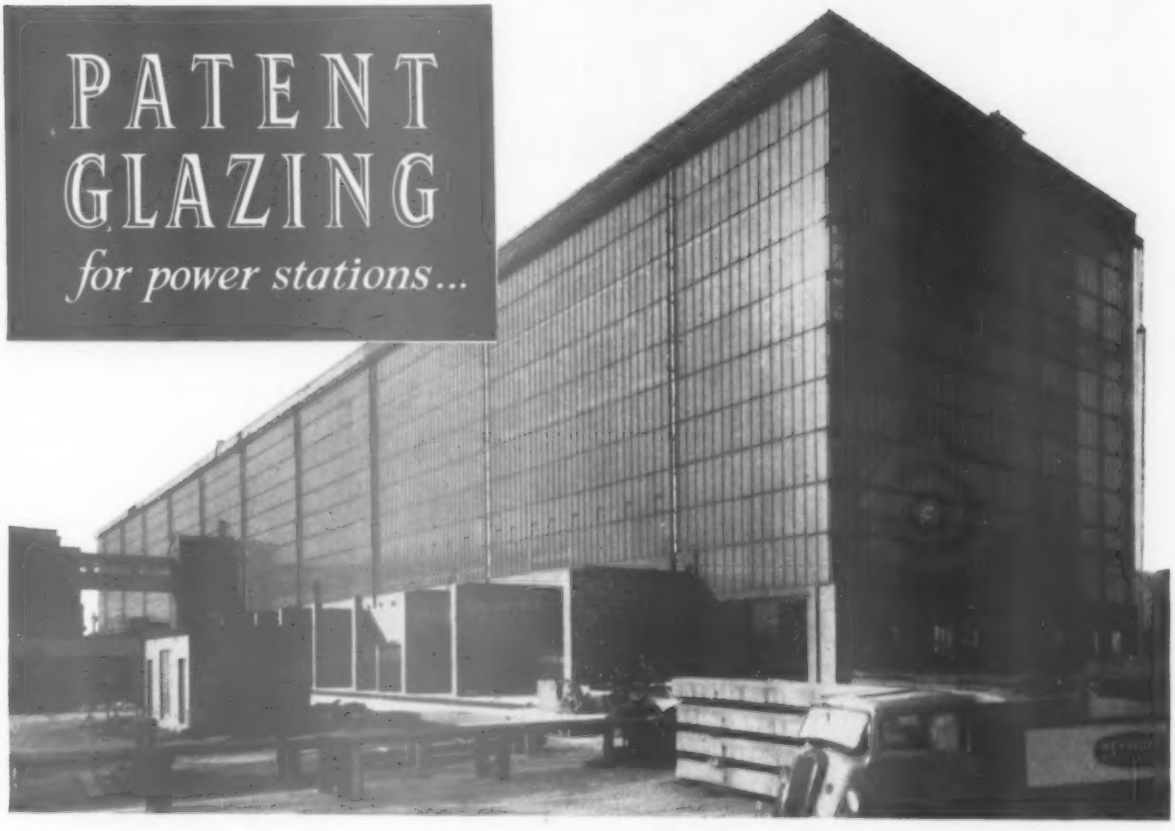
Head Office: Shrewsbury, England. Branch Offices: Royal Exchange Arcade, Manchester 2, and 26 West Nile Street, Glasgow, C.1

PATENT GLAZING *for power stations...*



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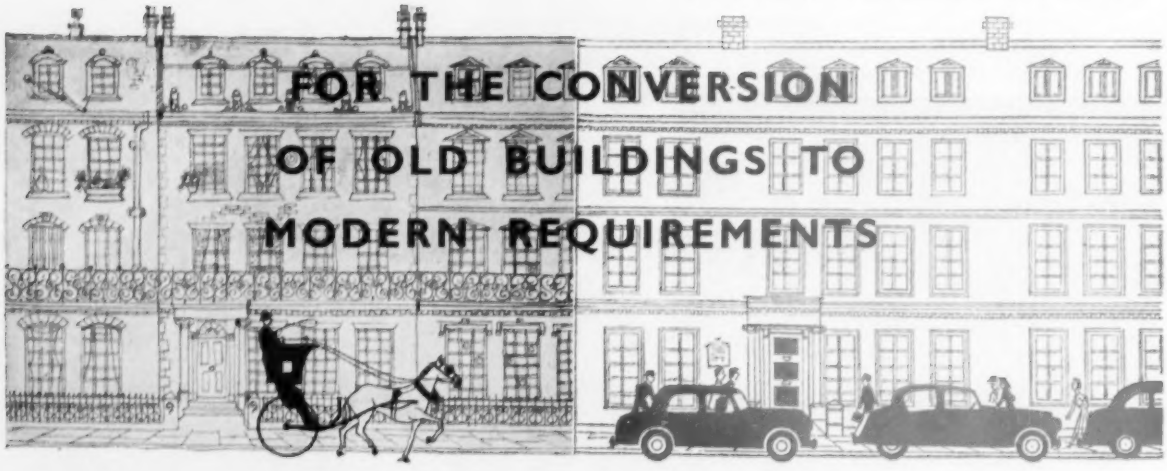

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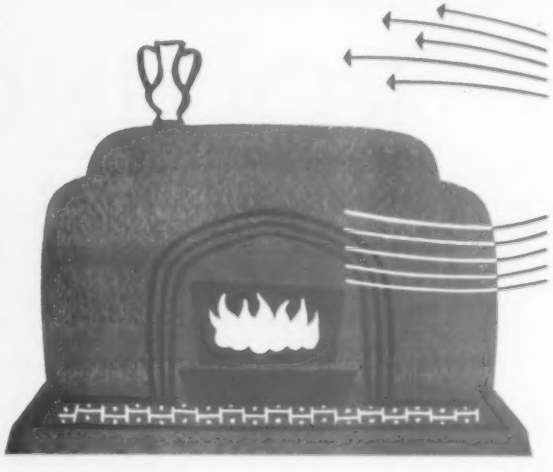

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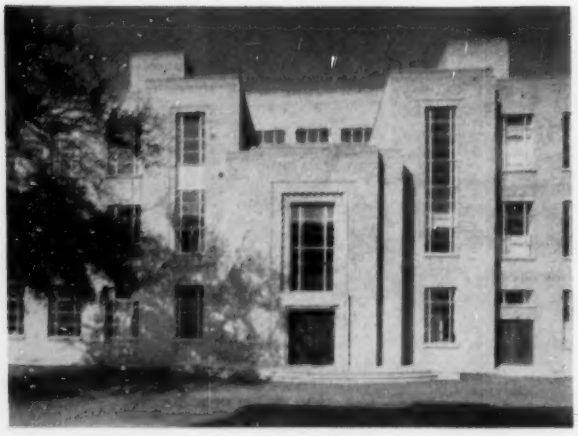

Physiology Dept. of Oxford University

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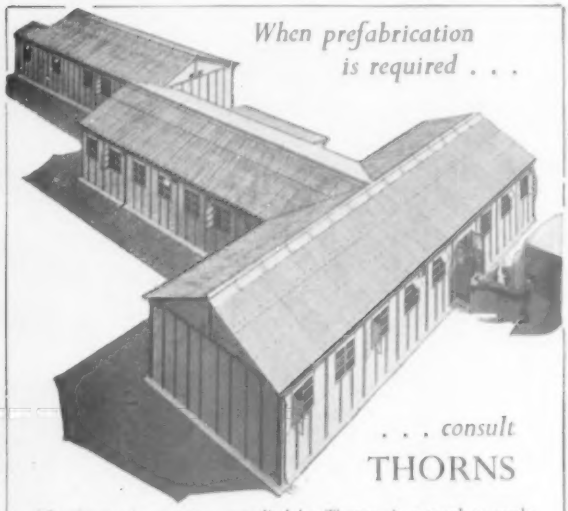

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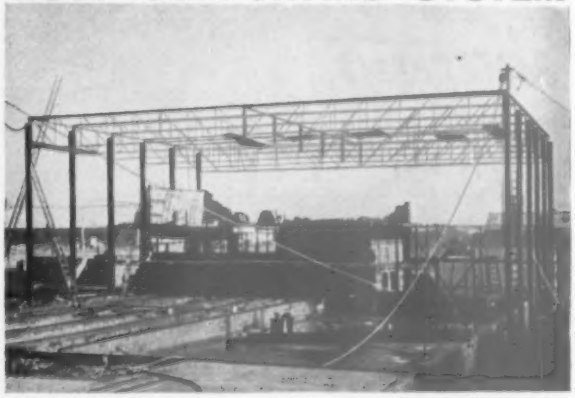

52ft. spans at a Portsmouth factory. Architects—Messrs. Thomas Jolly and Grant. General Contractors—Messrs. John Hunt Ltd.

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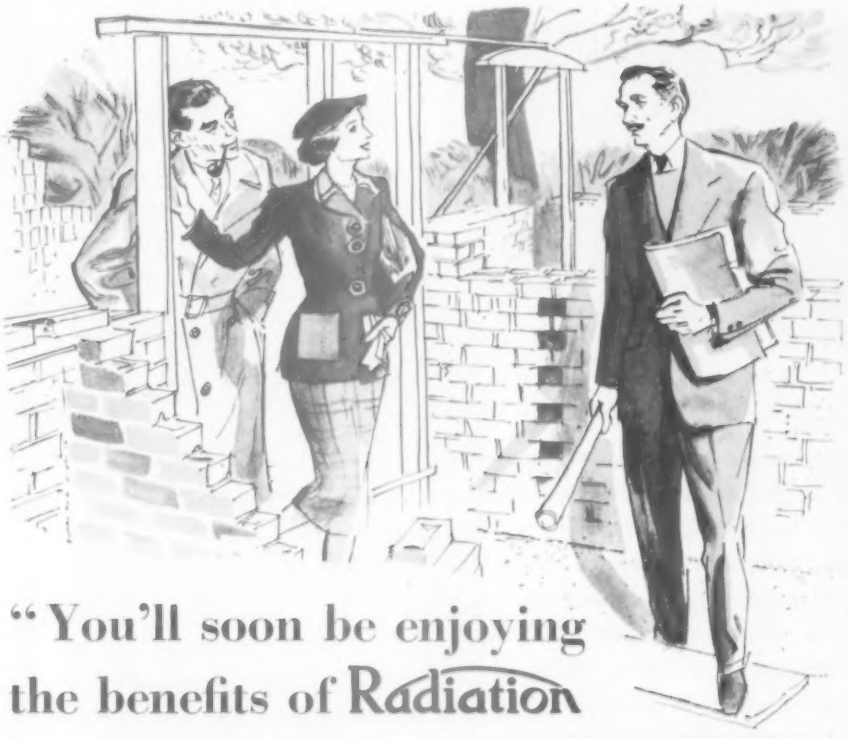

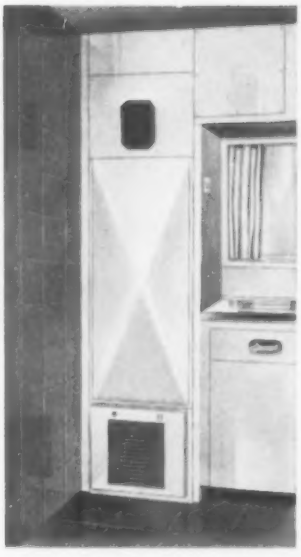

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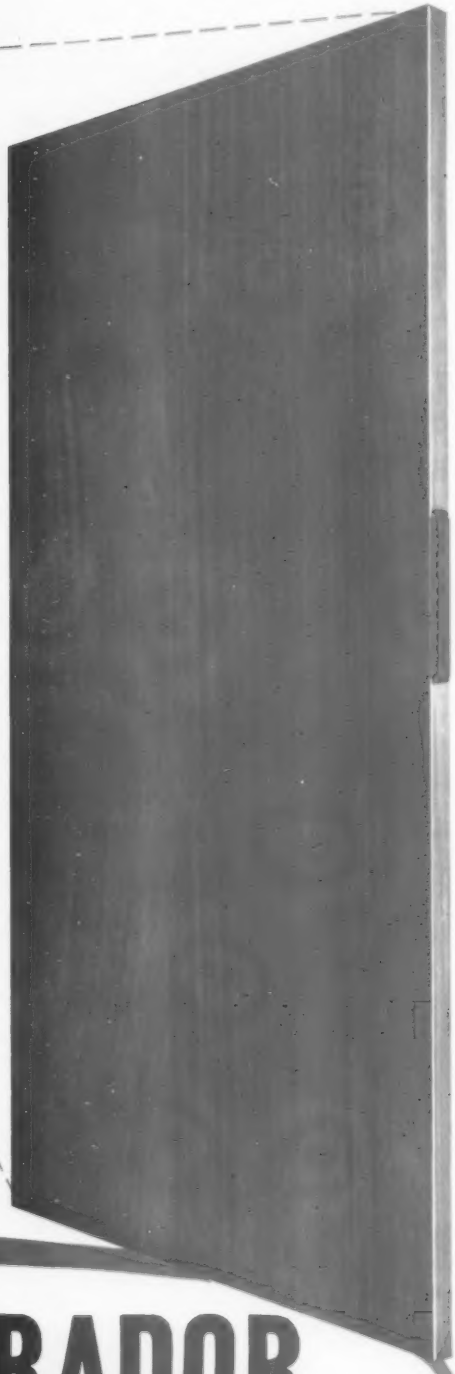

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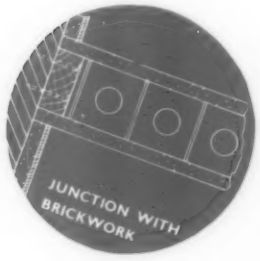

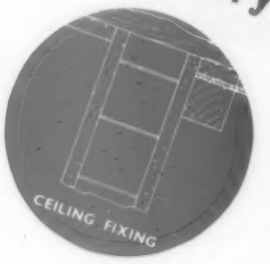

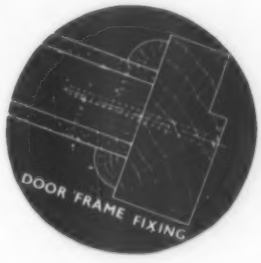

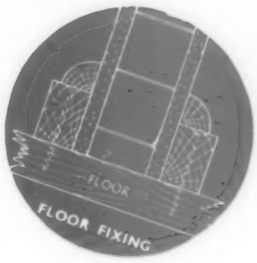

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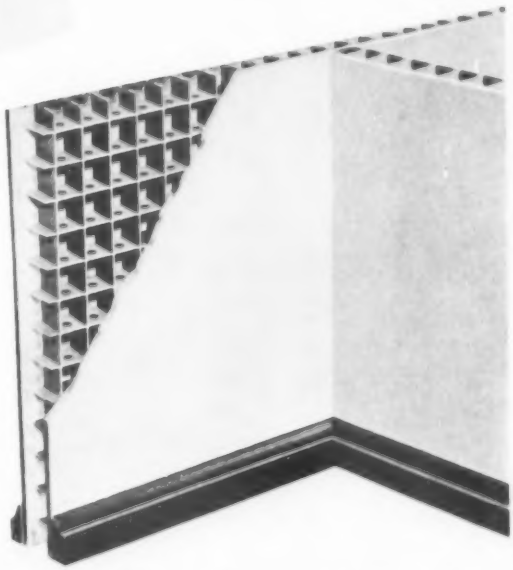

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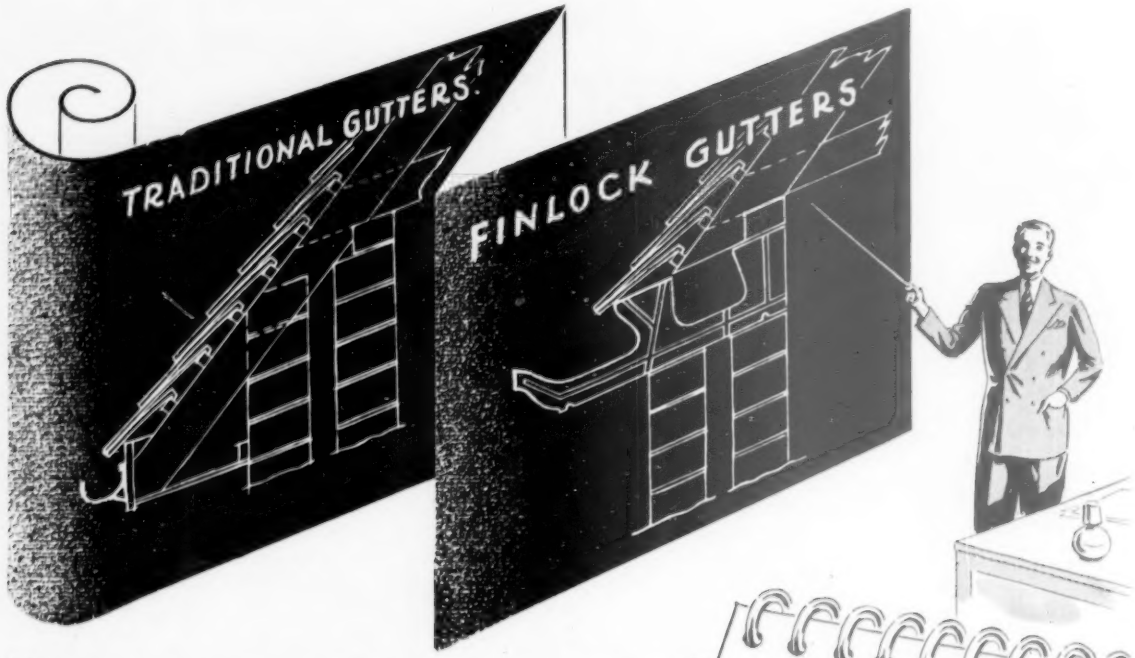

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Vol. 205 No. 15

THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

15 April 1954

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ENJOY YOUR HOLIDAY

THE first of the year's fixed holidays is upon us, and on this occasion it is perhaps proper that this column should help to prepare readers' minds for relaxation by changing its line from the advice to ministries, institutions and authorities that constitutes its usual back seat driving.

The busy man must have an occasional break from his routine, and for most professional men there is no association between motoring, golf, yachting, rock-climbing or gardening and their daily worries. Architects and town-planners are less fortunate. Their work follows them wherever they go. Driving down to the country they cannot help noticing where roads need widening; where by-passes are overdue. Held up in traffic-jams, their eyes light on the hideous design of lamp standards, factory façades, hoardings and much else. They find themselves redesigning mentally other men's buildings, willy-nilly. Even from the air, looking down on the map scape below, it is the geometry of housing estates, chains of blobs in meaningless arcs and curves, which holds their attention.

It is all inescapable.

Relatives and friends, on car ride or on walks, assume that architects are also archæologists and art-historians with encyclopædic knowledge of dates and facts. They will fire awkward questions on the exact age of such picturesque (and much restored) buildings that catch their eye. While one is cudgelling the brain for a clue on which to hazard a date, even within a century, the matter is forgotten, or the retort comes from the loved one "If you don't know, why don't you say so?" The children, too, will keep one alert with their own particular brand of inquiry. "How long does thatch last?" or "How high is Salisbury Spire?" etc.

There is nothing for it but to give in and work through the holiday. Let all these things go on tearing fibres from the brain.

Perhaps, after all, it would be a mistake to ease up, even for four days. The return to work will be less of a jolt if the mind has been active and busy over Easter, instead of in neutral.

Therefore, make your holiday hard work. Notice all the faults and failures in buildings you pass by, and where the other chaps have gone wrong with their planning. Work up the pressure for another hard spell at the drawing board and desk and return from your busman's holiday mentally fatigued and relieved that Easter is over.

The odd thing is that once one gets over the "holiday" one feels a lot better for it.

* * *

The Problem of the Professor

PROFESSOR RICHARDSON is a learned, witty, controversial, and sometimes embarrassing authority on our classical architecture, and he must certainly rank as one of our leading exponents of the Georgian virtues. Like Sir Alfred Munnings he does not mince his words, and what he says is in consequence always worth reading or hearing; within certain limits he is an architectural influence for good, and a crusader for that degree of taste and balance which is not yet fully established among all those who design, commission, or use our new buildings.

Yet the very success of Professor Richardson's work as a student and exponent of the English Renaissance makes him a real danger to our architectural future. We live at a time when a contemporary British idiom seems at last to be emerging, positively yet fighting a stiff rearguard battle against patrons and architects who have yet to learn that it will not do for our own century to be judged by what are, in effect, a series of elaborately nostalgic reminiscences of its architectural past. We are late, dangerously

late, in the evolution of a recognizably up-to-date building idiom. The same was true of our full acceptance of the Renaissance, with all too long a time-lag between the Italian architectural prophets and our own Inigo Jones. It will therefore be unfortunate, both for the production of new work and for the realistic adaptation of what is old, if too much heed is paid to prophets of Professor Richardson's style and persuasiveness who may by their teaching, and particularly by their teaching of patrons, encourage an undue hankering after various aspects, charming but essentially unrepeatable, of our architectural past. The younger generation of architects is becoming increasingly more self-confident and can derive very real good from the expositions of the Richardson school while sifting this particular doctrine and adding to their appreciation of our classic tradition the fruits of their more contemporary experience. The danger lies far more with patrons, and mainly with the business patrons who can commission the sort of architecture which is, for reasons of its accessibility in the frequented parts of our cities, the work on which our generation will chiefly be judged. It is largely thanks to Professor Richardson that veneration for Georgian, and a taste for more or less Georgian renderings, has now, despite a more genuinely modern style at last available to compete with the imitations, replaced Gothic fanaticism as the chief danger in the way of our accepting an idiom recognizably of our own time. Mock-Cotswold efforts like Nuffield College are, fortunately enough, by now seen as architectural freaks even by the most ardent exponents of the Georgian survival.

As an appreciator of our classic architecture, and as a restorer of Georgian buildings needing a wise and sympathetic hand to give them new life, Professor Richardson has done noble work and is at his best. He is also genius enough to be able, as at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to produce buildings whose accent is a soberly blended mixture of the twentieth century and of the true classic tradition. Yet his faults, and the danger which derives from his great influence as a popular educator in architecture, are well seen in some of his ideas on how purely new work should be designed. A Richardson building is reliably pleasant, well proportioned, and tasteful; we are as safe with him as Lord Burlington's friends were with their tame team of Palladians. Yet such a building does not really say very much, and when the influence is diluted down to the small fry of patrons and designers the results are a dreary undistinction which could only stand on its own æsthetic feet if all our surviving Georgian buildings were destroyed. The casualty rate among such buildings is, indeed, regrettably high, but even so it would be better to leave Professor Richardson and his friends to their charmingly expounded architectural scholarship and make sure that we ourselves encourage the production of buildings (and reconstructions) which both respect the past and yet speak clearly in their own right.

Two views of the new French Embassy building at Saarbruecken, which is nearing completion.

EVENTS AND COMMENTS

BUILDING CENTRE LUNCHEON

The annual Building Centre Luncheon which follows the A.G.M. is fast becoming one of the building industry's pleasantest functions. The Council and fellows entertain a few distinguished guests and senior members of the B.C. staff. This year Sir David Eccles, Mr. Marples and Sir Harold Emmerson were the principal guests. The speeches were admirably few, short and witty and the lunch excellent—it was at Claridge's. From the Director's report on the operation of the Centre which was distributed to guests, it is clear that great progress is being made. More people are exhibiting and more

visiting the exhibitions and asking more questions than ever before. At the Annual General Meeting, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott was unanimously re-elected president.

I hear also that Mr. Louis de Soissons, Mr. Basil Spence and Mr. C. T. Every, the Quantity Surveyor, were recently elected to the Centre's Executive Committee.

A.A. RECEPTION

In spite of the slight abdominal rumblings of a letter sent to all members of the A.A. by their president only last week, the annual reception held at Bedford Square on Thursday was as gay and sparkling as ever. Nine hundred and twenty people attended, about thirty fewer than last year. Sir Hugh and Lady Casson received the guests in the library. A fashion writer would doubtless specify the material and deftly turn the phrases in a description of Lady Casson's beautiful dress; to me it was all Greek and lovely too. With such a hostess the rest of the girls were set a very high standard and rallied splendidly. Luscious shoulders and exquisite dresses were everywhere to be seen and, in comparison, the men were drab indeed. Tail coats fit for pensioning, dinner jackets in need of elastic sides were all around. One member, however, wore a charming lace-trimmed shirt with his tails. On the spot a number of others determined to wear ruffles next time. Men with orders and a row of medals can safely wear older coats than the undecorated. Some of the more highly decorated presidents could almost dispense with their shirts—so little can be seen.

As usual there were plenty of sideshows—the ingenuity of those who think them up has no bounds—a good cabaret, a delightful exhibition of transport models kindly lent by my old friends B.R.; a small but very well-presented exhibition of school work, which included some most interesting and top-quality measured drawings of a windmill; a quiz consisting of aerial views of not—I found—very familiar places; a display of architectural postage stamps based on "Banister Fletcher"; contemporary paintings here, there and everywhere and an Anouilh play by the A.A. Dramatic Society gave guests almost too much to do, but kept them circulating between the bars and the dance floor. The halls were decorated in the fashionable aquarium or under-sea manner, and the scheme was one of the best done since the war. The reception is a great gathering day for members not often seen at the A.A. and it was good to see Professor and Mr. Thornton White fresh from Capetown, Mr. Ritchie from Bombay and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Woodhouse from Barbados. As usual the time went far too quickly, it was all too hot, too crowded and too noisy, but I loved it.

R.I.B.A. ON B.A.G.

For once in a while the R.I.B.A. has really put its foot down. Its perfectly clear-cut statement on the British Architectural Guild appears on another page. Quite often one hears on the jungle telegraph that "of course the R.I.B.A. thinks so and so, but is not prepared to say so in so many words." The present decision is a welcome departure. The R.I.B.A. is against B.A.G. and that goes for me too. Let us hear no more about it.

ABNER

Eight-storey Secondary Modern School for 600 girls at Plashet Grove, East Ham, to be opened on May 8. Architect: George Whitby, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.

"Big Alphonse" now working on an L.C.C. Housing Site at Wandsworth, London, for Messrs. Wates Limited, Building Contractors. Designed and built by Messrs. Jules Weitz, of Lyons, France, and supplied by Machinery (Continental) Limited, London, the type G.1B Variable Height Tower Crane has a load capacity from 17½cwt to 3 tons and is adaptable for use with lift heights ranging from 36ft to 300ft from ground level. The full slewing saddle jib, 78ft 10in in length, services an area of 157ft 8in diameter. It lifts the load 197ft per minute: this is a most important time-saving factor on multi-storey buildings.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

British Architectural Guild

At their meeting on April 6 the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects considered the documents submitted by the British Architectural Guild.

The Council decided that, irrespective of the result of the R.I.B.A. questionnaire on representation of members in salaried employment, they are not prepared to support the British Architectural Guild. Members and students are advised accordingly.

The views of the Council on the representation of members in salaried employment will be announced when the analysis of the results of the R.I.B.A. questionnaire has been considered.

Bath Assembly Rooms

About a month ago the National Trust announced its decision to rebuild the Assembly Rooms exactly as they were before destruction, in accordance with the wishes of the donor of £100,000, who had also agreed to convey to the Trust on his death three valuable estates to provide funds for maintenance of the Assembly Rooms. The Trust stated that they regarded the matter from a national and not a local standpoint and considered themselves bound by the wishes of the donor.

Last week Bath City Council accepted a report of its joint corporate property and spa committee regretting this decision of the National Trust, and authorized the joint committee to discuss with the N.T. arrangements by which no financial burden would fall on the citizens of Bath, and to consider before rebuilding the eventual uses of the Rooms in such a way as to serve the best interests of both the nation and the city of Bath.

Operatives Wage Increase

At a meeting held in London on April 7 the representatives of 18 unions affiliated to the N.F.B.T.O. discussed the rejection by the employers of their claim for an increase of 9d per hour. The N.F.B.T.E. made a counter-offer of 1d increase. This offer was rejected, and Sir Richard Coppock is to press for an increase of 2d. A compromise of 1½d is likely. But if this is refused, a further meeting will be held on April 20 to consider the next step, which may be a decision to hold a strike ballot. The negotiation affects about a million building operatives.

The Employers' Hope

Mr. G. W. Grosvenor, President of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, said at a dinner of the Manchester, Salford and District Building Trades Employers' Association held at the Midland Hotel, Manchester, on April 9: "Discussions between building trades employers and operatives are still proceeding on the latter's claim for increased rates of wages. I hope that, without invoking any outside help, a settlement will shortly be reached by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry which will be regarded by all concerned, including the building owner, as fair and reasonable and that we—management and men—shall then go all out to increase output on the sites."

Success of L.M.B.A. Appeal

The appeal of Mr. Gerald Hill, last year's President of the L.M.B.A., to members of the Association's Roll of Apprentice Masters to follow the example of the L.M.B.A. and contribute to the funds of the City and Guilds of London Institute to enable it to extend its work for the building industry was closed on March 31, when the total contributed reached the figure of over £1,150. As more than £500 of the donations are on a seven-year covenant basis, this, with the L.M.B.A.'s own donation of £250, which it is intended to make an annual payment, and tax recovery, brings the total up to over £1,800 and means an addition over the next seven years of no less than £4,500 to the Institute's funds, without allowing for the future recovery of income tax, which at the present rate amounts to over £420 this year. Mr. Gerald Hill has now received a letter of warm appreciation from the Vice-Chairman of the City and Guilds, Sir Frederick Handley Page, thanking him for his efforts and L.M.B.A. members for the way in which they have responded.

In his letter, Sir Frederick says:—

> "I must write and congratulate you on the enthusiastic and generous response from the individual members of your Association. We are indeed indebted to you for such whole-hearted support, for in addition to this we have already received a most welcome donation from the L.M.B.A. itself. I would like to say how much we appreciate all that has been done and how grateful we are."

Though the L.M.B.A. fund has officially closed, individual donations may still be sent direct to the City and Guilds.

COMING EVENT

London Master Builders' Association

April 23 at 6.30 p.m. Howard Robertson, M.C., A.R.A., S.A.D.G., President of the R.I.B.A., is to give the third of the L.M.B.A. lectures in the Henry Jarvis Hall of the R.I.B.A., 66, Portland Place, W.1.

Exhibition at the R.I.B.A.

Competition designs for the County Secondary School, Falmouth, will be on view at the R.I.B.A. from April 21 to May 1. Mondays-Fridays, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. At 66, Portland Place, W.1.

A.A. Reception

The Architectural Association, now in its 107th year, held its Annual Reception last Thursday, at its headquarters in Bedford Square. Nearly 1,000 members and guests attended and they were received by the President, Sir Hugh Casson, R.D.I., M.A., F.R.I.B.A., and Lady Casson. Amongst the guests who accepted invitations were the following:—

Sir Harold and Lady Emmerson, Sir Francis and Lady Meynell, Sir Harry R. Selley, Sir Thomas Kendrick, Sir Leigh Ashton, Sir George Barnes, Sir Gerald Barry, Sir John and Lady Rothenstein, Sir William and Lady Holford, The Mayor and Mayoress of Holborn, The Rev. and Mrs. G. C. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Martin, Prof. and Mrs. Thornton-White, Prof. H. O. Corfiato, Prof. and Mrs. Robert Matthew, Lt. Col. I. L. Roney-Dougal, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. S. Chapple, Mr. Richard Sudell, Mr. Reginald Stamp, Mr. H. G. Griffin, Miss Solly, Mr. W. G. Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Rowlands, Mr. and Mrs. H. Leighton, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sturch, Mr. E. Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Browne, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. A. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Stenning, Mr. and Mrs. Ashley Havinden, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Holder, Mr. George Grosvenor, Mr. Gordon Russell, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Warboys, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Combe, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Symonds, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Chitty, Mr. Gilbert Ledward, Mr. and Mrs. Denis Poulton, Mr. E. G. Bush, Capt. J. Fox-Williams, Mr. and Mrs. George Haynes, Brigadier and Mrs. H. W. Hopthrow, Mr. Denis Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Woodbine Parish, Mr. B. Agard Evans, Mr. Kenneth B. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Aslin, Mr. Everard Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. F. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Lynex, Mr. and Mrs. C. Leech, Mr. Christian Barman, Hon. and Mrs. Lionel Brett, Mr. John Scholes, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Yerbury, Mr. and Mrs. Evelyn Freeth, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Nicholson, Mr. D. T. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. Max Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Palmes, Mr. and Mrs. Basil Spence, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. S. Vincent Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Osman, The Secretary, Royal Society of British Sculptors, The Secretary, Institute of Plumbers, Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Spender, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ralph, Mr. Pembroke Wicks.

POST VACANT

The City of Liverpool College of Building invites applications for the post of Senior Lecturer in Architecture, Department of Building and Professional Studies. The salary scale would be £1,040 × £25 to £1,190. Full particulars were given on page 32, April 8.

Students Protest

Architectural students demonstrated last week against the decision of Essex County Council to close down the architectural department of the South-East Essex Technical College on the grounds that these facilities were needed for classes in more urgent subjects. The proposal which the students are opposed to is that architectural students should be transferred to either Mid-Essex College or South Essex College. About one hundred students take the course in architecture at the Essex County College.

Clerk of Works Diploma Examination

The 1954 A.B.T. Clerk of Works Diploma Examination will be held in London and Glasgow on Thursday, Friday and Saturday (morning session only), April 22, 23 and 24, 1954. Other centres will be arranged according to demand.

The written examination will last for two and a half days, with an oral examination during the last session, and will cover the following subjects:—1. Building Construction and Services. 2. Building Materials. 3. Quantities and Estimating. 4. Land Surveying. 5. Drainage and Sanitation. 6. Site Practice.

Candidates are not required to be members of the Association, and non-members participate on the same terms as members. All applicants must have had approved experience of at least ten years as a skilled building operative or supervisory technician, of which five years must have been spent on the site.

Copies of the syllabus and application forms, which must be returned by Saturday, April 10, 1954, may be obtained, free of charge, from F. E. Shrosbree, General Secretary, Association of Building Technicians, 5, Ashley Place, London, S.W.1. Papers set for all years since 1949 are also available, price 2s per set, post free, for each year's papers.

Association For Woodworm and Rot Eradication

This association has been formed by firms of builders, each of whom has a reputation in his own district for a high standard of craftsmanship. The association, consisting of ten firms covering fifteen districts, is advised by a Professional Consultant, Dr. Desch, D.Sc., F.R.I.C.S., who has specialized in such problems for many years.

Known as "A.W.A.R.E.," the association runs a one-week course at Oxford on the principles and latest methods of dealing with diseased timber. The Headquarters are at 11, Haymarket, London, S.W.1, telephone Whitehall 5847 and Trafalgar 5123. Property owners and their professional advisers are invited to call on "A.W.A.R.E." to deal with their problems. Enquiries in the first instance should be addressed to the headquarters when the appropriate firm in the district will be instructed to deal with the matter expeditiously.

Members of the association and their districts are as follows:—

London: J. W. Falkner & Sons, Ltd., Fullers (Builders), Ltd., Groves & Son; *Lancashire:* Wm. Thornton & Sons, Ltd.; *Leicestershire:* Foster & Dicksee, Ltd.; *Monmouthshire* and *South Wales:* Hinkins & Frewin, Ltd.; *Northamptonshire:* Foster & Dicksee, Ltd.; *Oxford:* Hinkins & Frewin, Ltd.; *Oxfordshire:* Hinkins & Frewin, Ltd.; *Somerset:* Melhuish & Saunders, Ltd.; *Surrey:* Tribe & Robinson, Ltd.; *Sussex:* F. T. Wilson & Sons, Ltd., Hoad & Taylor, Ltd.; *Warwickshire:* Foster & Dicksee, Ltd., Hinkins & Frewin, Ltd.

Scottish Design Congress

Among the speakers who will give papers at the Scottish Design Congress to be held in Edinburgh on May 26-27 are:—Mr. Richard Llewelyn Davies, A.R.I.B.A., Director for Architectural Studies of the Nuffield Foundation; Mr. A. G. Sheppard-Fidler, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect of Birmingham; Mr. W. T. C. Walker, A.R.I.B.A., Deputy County Architect for the West Riding of Yorkshire; Mr. A. G. Ling, A.R.I.B.A., Senior Planning Officer of the L.C.C.

The Congress, to be opened by the Earl of Home, Minister of State for Scotland, aims at bringing together leading figures from every sphere who have the opportunity to influence design in one way or another. In addition to general papers of interest to all concerned with design in whatever sphere, during the two days of the Congress, organized by the Council of Industrial Design Scottish Committee, delegates will divide into three bodies, one of which will be concerned solely with the problems facing local governments. Although the Congress has not been specifically designed as an "international" event, already several experts from France, Holland, Germany and Scandinavia, as well as from England, Wales and Scotland, have intimated their intention of being present.

Full details of the Congress may be obtained from the Council of Industrial Design Scottish Committee, 95, Bothwell Street, Glasgow, C.2.

LEGAL NOTE

The question whether a builder, who had not signed the R.I.B.A. form of agreement, could nevertheless charge the building-owner with the increased cost of labour and material—as provided by Clause 25 of that agreement—was raised in a special case before Mr. Justice Devlin in the Queen's Bench Division recently. His lordship upheld the finding of a special referee that the increased charges could not be made.

A claim by Mr. James Frederick Moore, trading as Moore & Son, of Manor Drive, Penmaenmawr, Carnarvonshire, against Mr. Ernest Shawcross, of Dane Road, Sale, Cheshire, for balance of an account due in respect of the rebuilding of a war-damaged house in Dane Road in 1945-6 had been sent to a special referee, whose award was now before the court.

Mr. Moore's tender for the work was based upon bills of quantities and general conditions provided by the defendant's architect. Clause 18 of the general conditions provided "The successful contractor, if any, may be required to enter into the usual form of agreement provided by the Royal Institute of British Architects; or other form of agreement provided by the War Damage Commission."

When his tender was accepted Mr. Moore did not enter into the R.I.B.A. agreement, and was not required to do so. Prices of labour and material rose during the currency of the contract by £190 10s 4d.

The referee found that there was no custom or practice entitling the plaintiff to charge the increased cost in the absence of express stipulation.

Mr. John Stephenson, for Mr. Moore, submitted that though the architect did not get the builder to sign the R.I.B.A. agreement the building owner should be presumed to have contracted on the full R.I.B.A. terms. One could only get the complete contract by reinforcing it with the R.I.B.A. terms referred to in Clause 18 of the general conditions.

Without calling upon Mr. W. D. T. Hodgson (for Mr. Shawcross) to reply, Mr. Justice Devlin gave judgment. He said it was obvious that in the absence of any contractual provision no claim for increased cost of labour and materials could succeed. The contractual provision relied upon by the plaintiff, and which the court was asked to consider, was said to be contained in or could be implied from Clause 18 of the conditions. Had the contractor entered into the R.I.B.A. agreement paragraph 25 of that agreement would have enabled him to claim the sums which he desired to claim, but there was not, in the circumstances, any contract on which plaintiff could rely. Mr. Stephenson had contended that the contract, from the beginning, was subject to the R.I.B.A. clause, and that the only function of Clause 18 was to enable the building owner to require the successful contractor actually to sign the form.

His lordship could not give any such limited construction to the clause. In any event it seemed quite inconsistent with the fact that there was an option on the part of the building owner to ask either for the form of agreement required by the War Damage Commission or the R.I.B.A. form. Accordingly his lordship answered the question set out in the award by saying that the plaintiff was not entitled to charge the defendant on the basis of Clause 25 of the R.I.B.A. agreement.

He awarded the costs to the defendant.

Review of Planning Policy in 1953: V

National Parks and Landscape Areas

BY FRANK LAYFIELD

THE purpose behind the control of land use is "to secure a proper balance between competing demands for land." This means, of course, that whenever a proposal is made to develop land due and proper weight will be given to all the interests involved. When that has been done a decision will be made on balance. While this is true for most parts of the country, there are, however, places where rather special significance must be given to the claims of beauty and appearance. The most important of these special places are the National Parks and the policy and attitude seen there also affords a clear indication of the view taken of similar places such as landscape areas.

The Minister set out the idea of a National Park very clearly when he introduced in the House of Commons the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Bill, 1949.

> "A National Park is defined on the Bill both implicitly and explicitly, as an extensive area of outstanding beauty, suitable for open air recreation by the general public, but where the normal life of the existing community goes on." (*Hansard, Vol.* 436, *col.* 1464.)

This statement makes plain the dominating ideas of beauty and recreation. Lest, however, it should be thought that the idea of preserving beauty in the Park was to be carried too far the Minister went on to make it clear that it was not intended that the *status quo* was to be maintained in any event. He pointed out that:

> "Just as all life is dynamic and circumstances and conditions change so must we be prepared for necessary and inevitable changes in the National Parks. Any other outlook would be fatal to the success of the National Parks themselves."

He added that this meant that:

> "Rural industries, marketing and so on—all the industries of the countryside, will continue side by side with the new activities of providing recreation and enjoyment in the open air."

On the other hand, while the *status quo* is not necessarily to be preserved the control of the Parks is not to be negative. The Ministry's Progress Report stated that the local planning authorities concerned with a Park:

> "will be expected to take particular care over any proposal that might spoil the scenery and to clear away as soon as practicable, some of the development now disfiguring it. The local authorities . . . of several of the proposed park areas have for a long time past done their best to keep these areas free from disfigurement and open to the public, and since the 1949 Act came into force there have been many local decisions, refusing to allow inappropriate or unsightly development in future parks, some of which have come to the Minister and been upheld by him on appeal."

These, then, are the main criteria by which development proposals in a National Park will be judged. It remains to ask how they are applied in practice. In this connection a general indication is afforded by the figures given in the Report of the National Parks Commission for 1953. Dealing with the Peak District National Park the Report states:

> "During the period of 16 months since their inception the Board have dealt with 478 applications, of which less than 10 per cent met with out-and-out refusal though rather more than half have been granted subject to conditions imposed in the interests of amenity. We have every confidence that in all the permissions granted due regard was paid to the protection of the amenities of the area."

A very similar handling of applications is shown by the figures for the Lake District Park, where some 11 per cent of the total applications were refused, and in the Dartmoor Park about 14 per cent were refused.

Unsightly Development

The attitude indicated in the Progress Report to unsightly development has been reflected in both the statements of the Park Authorities and in their recent actions. Thus the Peak Park Planning Board has said it has decided that "converted bus bodies, tramcars, railway coaches, and similar structures adapted for use as temporary dwellings, as sheds, or for other purposes have no place in the National Park and the Board will take all practicable steps to secure the removal of existing structures of this kind. Future applications for permission to use structures of this kind will be refused by the Board." An example of this policy of removing unsightly development is to be seen in the confirmation in early 1953 by the Minister of an order made by the Peak Park Planning Board refusing the removal of a camp site, café and petrol filling station in Taddington Dale. Parallel with this kind of action has been that taken against unauthorized and unsightly advertisement signs in Parks.

Future development in Parks or landscape areas may offend in several ways. Development otherwise unobjectionable may be obtrusive. It may be placed so that merely by its presence, it mars the beauty of the scene. A good example of this occurred recently in Capel Curig. The Cærnarvonshire County Council had had two housing sites under consideration. Of the first of these the National Parks Commission said that it:

> "was exposed and in full view of Snowdon down the Nant-y-Gwyd and the houses would appear in the foreground of the view from Snowdon from the Holyhead trunk road. In the Commission's view houses on this site, however well placed and designed, were bound to detract from the natural beauty of the area."

Of the second and alternative site the Commission said that it:

> "lay in a sheltered position between two existing groups of cottages near the middle of the village. Here the houses, if well designed, would create no scenic disturbance."

These last words indicate in short the whole contention in this kind of decision and may well be found to offer an acceptable alternative statement to the over-worn and dropsical phrase so beloved of authorities, and the Ministry—"prejudicial to the interests of amenity." The same objection of obtrusiveness governed a case that concerned Threshfield, in the Yorkshire Dales. In that instance the nub of the objection was that:

> "The site in question is extremely conspicuous from the surrounding hills."

If the site of the proposed development is either on a skyline or very high on the side of a hill such objection applies particularly, although the development may otherwise be inoffensive. Thus an appellant wanted to build a private house on the side of a steep, 700ft hill near the coast in the West of England on land which "formed part of an extensive woodland area of great scenic attraction on the border of one of the proposed National Parks." The local planning authority gave permission subject to conditions, but the Minister said:

> "The primary issue to be determined was whether, having regard to the exceptional amenity value of the land and its proposed inclusion in the National Park area, the development ought to be permitted at all."

It seems that in deciding that it should not be allowed, obtrusiveness was the deciding factor. The Minister, however, following, doubtless, his own advice that clear reasons should be given for refusals, said that to allow the building would "be against the public interest." Again, when turning down

a development proposal in "open country of great scenic attraction" he indicated that he agreed with the local authority that there would be no objection "if it was carried out on a less obtrusive site away from the main road." The same idea informs a decision in a landscape area when:

> "the land was situated in an exposed position on the side of an escarpment in the West of England with a frontage . . . to an unclassified road which followed the top of the escarpment along the 700ft contour, and commanded an extensive view of the valley below."

The Council refused permission because, among other reasons they considered that "the erection of a dwelling house on this conspicuous site would be detrimental to the landscape amenities." The Minister accepted this opinion.

Development which is not particularly obtrusive by virtue of its siting, may yet be unsightly in parks and landscape areas simply because it is ugly in itself. This applies especially to makeshift dwellings of the kind already mentioned. Thus, in a case last year in Oxfordshire, an owner of a smallholding wished to erect a converted bus body on his holding, and the Minister said that the "area is one of particular beauty" and should be protected from undesirable development. There are, of course, other kinds of buildings which are regarded as unsightly in themselves and sometimes permission is sought to erect them where they are obtrusive as well. This was the conjunction which occurred recently in Caister Rural District when permission was asked to build a house and outbuildings in connection with a small poultry and pig farm. The site occupied a commanding position on Bigby Hill. The local Council said:

> "Experience had shown that buildings erected on pig and poultry holdings under intensive cultivation were unusually ugly to look at, and, on this particular site might be most unsightly."

The Minister accepted this view and dismissed the appeal. Another very similar unsightly and obtrusive form of development which falls into this class is instanced by a motor cycle track, which also has the additional objection of creating a great deal of noise. In rejecting such a project in a proposed conservation area, the Minister, in an early decision, said that the land:

> "Formed part of an area of undoubted scenic attraction and should properly be included in a landscape zone in which no development which would interfere with its agricultural use or detract from its natural amenities should be permitted."

The most outstanding example of development which combines inherent unsightliness with obtrusiveness is that of mineral workings. It is not proposed to consider here this rather special question in any detail, but no discussion of development in Parks and landscape areas would be complete without a reference to the problem. In the case of minerals not only is a serious scar on the landscape produced by the workings, usually visible for a great distance, but the buildings and plant connected with the working are usually particularly ugly. Unfortunately there is frequently in these cases an acute conflict between the desire to preserve the scenic beauty of an area and the very pressing national needs for more mineral production. The position is well illustrated in a recent decision concerning the Westerham-Limpsfield area. Application was made to extend existing sand pits there and while some small disturbance to agriculture was involved the Minister said: "The real conflict was between the needs of production and amenity."

The area was "of considerable scenic beauty" and he, the Minister appreciated that:

> "these excavations would cause some inconvenience to nearby residents and would produce scars which could not be concealed from all viewpoints during the period of working. On the other hand . . . the production from the Moorhouse Pits was of special importance by reason of the type of sand and the uses to which it was put by the building and allied trades . . ."

He accordingly decided that in the interests of production he must allow the appeal but "subject to conditions designed to avoid undue injury to the amenities of the area and ensure effective restoration of the site." Such conditions usually provide for a planting and landscape scheme particularly designed to hide the buildings and plant.

The Place of Good Design

It should not be thought that in rejecting obtrusive or ugly development in areas of natural beauty or in National Parks the Ministry are ignoring what can be done in such places by good and careful design of buildings. Apart from the hope that positive measures by Park Planning authorities may produce attractive design there is at least one decision which supports the view that good design in these areas will receive sympathetic support from the Minister. In the case in point the Council refused to allow a private house to be built on a rocky peninsula that was part of a beautiful stretch of sea coast in the West Country. The grounds of the refusal including the statement that to allow the development:

> "would be contrary to the policy of retaining the coast in its natural state free from development except around existing villages."
>
> "The Minister regarded the appeal as having an important bearing on the development of a part of the coast which on account of its high scenic value had been recommended as suitable for inclusion in a Conservation Area. A great deal of damage had been done to the coast between the two wars by ill-conceived and incongruous development and he appreciated the Council's desire to prevent any repetition of past mistakes. In this particular case, however, an architect, pre-eminent in his profession and a recognized expert on Town Planning, had, with the Council's knowledge, embarked on a small housing scheme designed to exemplify in a practical manner the effect which can be achieved in a setting of this kind by the use of traditional building design, craftsmanship and material. In the Minister's opinion it was an exceptional example of coastal planning which, if carried to completion . . . would fit in well with the landscape and form a complete and satisfactory small scale unit of development."

How far the Minister is prepared to go in this encouraging and sensible attitude is difficult to say since all too few decisions of this kind are published. Nevertheless, it indicates something of the official view of the matter.

Summary

The twin guiding ideas in the Parks and similar areas are to preserve and foster the natural beauty of the countryside and to provide for open-air recreation. This is not intended to jeopardize the normal daily pursuits of those communities that are settled in the areas concerned. But both within and without those communities any form of development will be carefully scrutinized. In particular it will be examined with a special eye on the appearance it will have and the effect that appearance may be expected to have on the beauty of the surrounding scene. If it is obtrusive by its siting in that scene, however well designed it may be, it is unlikely to be permitted, very special reasons apart (cynics may reasonably say that nationalized undertakings and Government Departments appear to have special exemption from this requirement). It is likely to be regarded as obtrusive if close to or blocking the view from a main road, or if on some eminence or ridge or occupying some dominating position. Even if not obtrusive it may be ugly in itself and unwelcome for that reason. Often it may be both obtrusive and ugly and will be regarded as doubly undesirable. The form of development most affected by both these considerations is, of course, temporary dwellings. It is significant to note that of all refusals of permission by the Peak Park Planning Board since it started, some 50 per cent relate to temporary dwellings.

Finally, good design and good siting of buildings are on the face of it even more to be desired in these areas of natural beauty than elsewhere. To date, the decisions seem to suggest that when good design appears at least the Minister will give it welcome. Such instances do not, however, appear as often as many would hope.

1

NEW RESTAURANT DOVER ST. W.1

Peter A. SANDERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

Michael E. WOODFORD

THE Scheme consisted of the enlargement and redecoration of a restaurant, which beforehand was a shop 11ft in width and 86ft in length, and the provision of a snack bar.

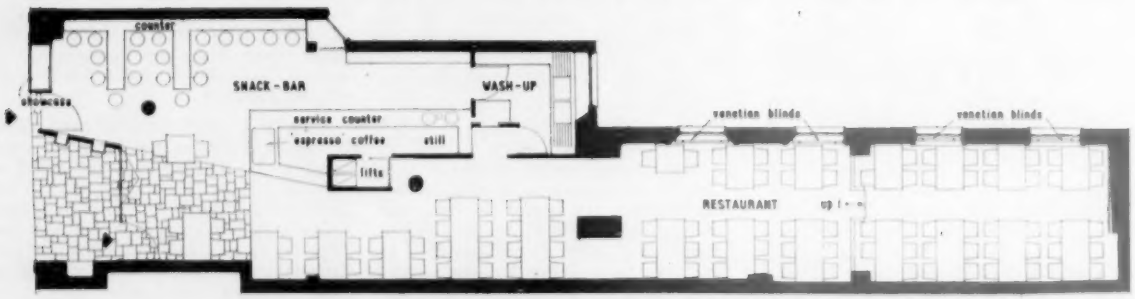
The main frame of the shop front is painted hardwood with polished hardwood glazed doors. Two entrances are provided, one door leading to the snack bar, and three doors to the restaurant which in warm weather may be folded back to form an open front.

The fascia sign is a panel of stove enamelled sheet metal formed into a box section, stove enamelled box letters are fixed to the panel with spacers and have

2

3

1. Exterior view of the restaurant and snack bar. 2. A general view of the restaurant; the existing windows have been covered with white venetian blinds and the walls between papered with light coloured wood veneer paper. The long flank wall to the restaurant is papered with the red "Frivolite" design wallpaper. 3. The service counter and service lift housing



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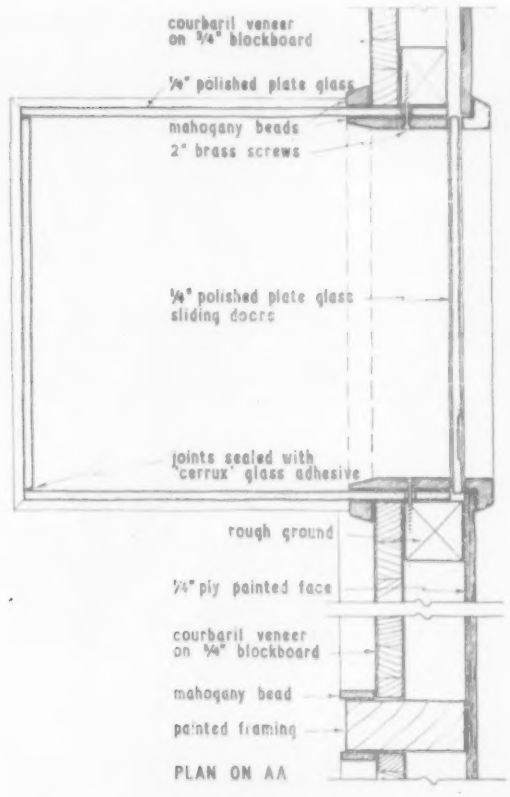
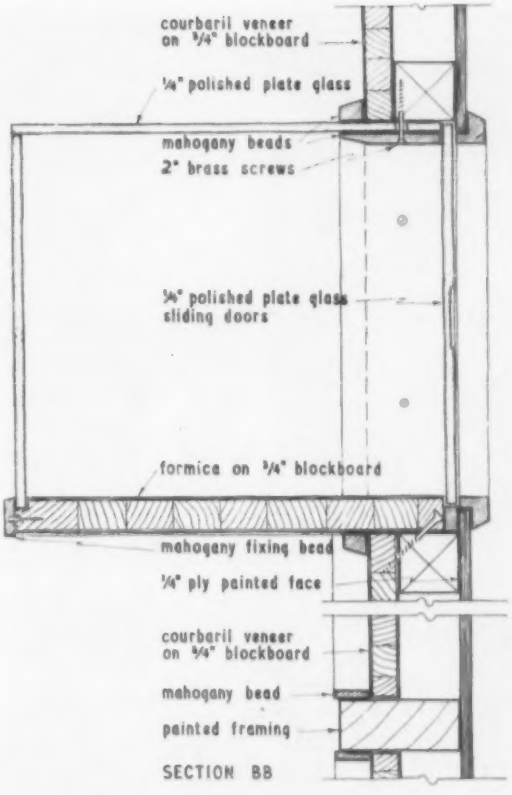




white neon at the rear to provide a halo lighting effect. The entrance lobby to the restaurant is of white marble, originally table tops from the old restaurant, square sawn and laid in a rectilinear abstract design with wide black joints.

The right-hand wall, containing a flower box, continues past the doors and into the restaurant and is constructed of precast terrazzo slabs shot-riveted to the wall. The terrazzo is of marble chips, predominantly buff, green and black, set in white "snowcream" cement. After wire brushing and polishing the slabs present a well-textured finish.

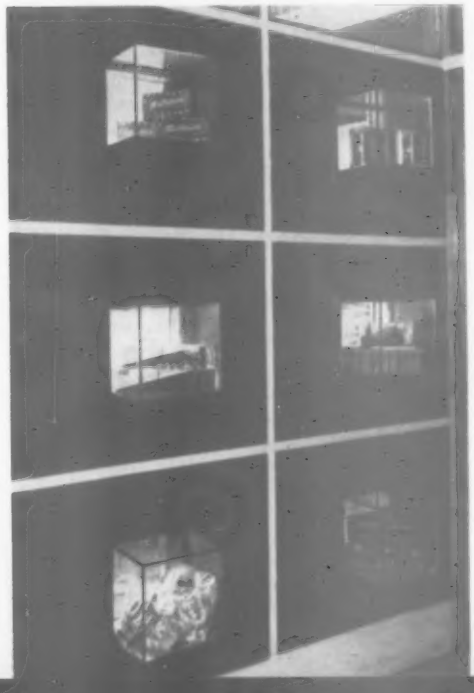
A showcase by the snack bar has a precast terrazzo slab underneath pierced with holes to provide ventilation.

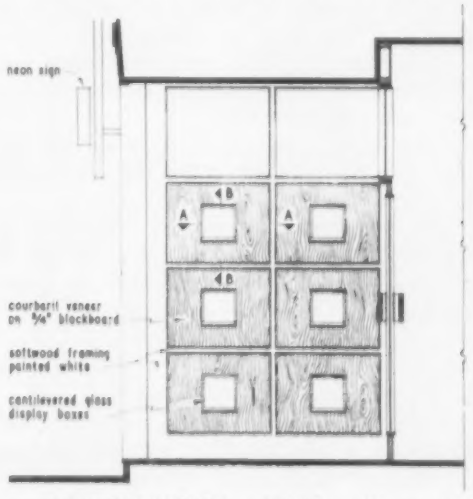
All counters and tables are "Formica" veneered blockboard. The tables have metal legs, one pair of which stop short of the floor and hook into metal eyes set into the wall.

The floor is covered throughout with Ilex Green Semastic tiles which were laid on an asphalt screed due to the unevenness of the floor.

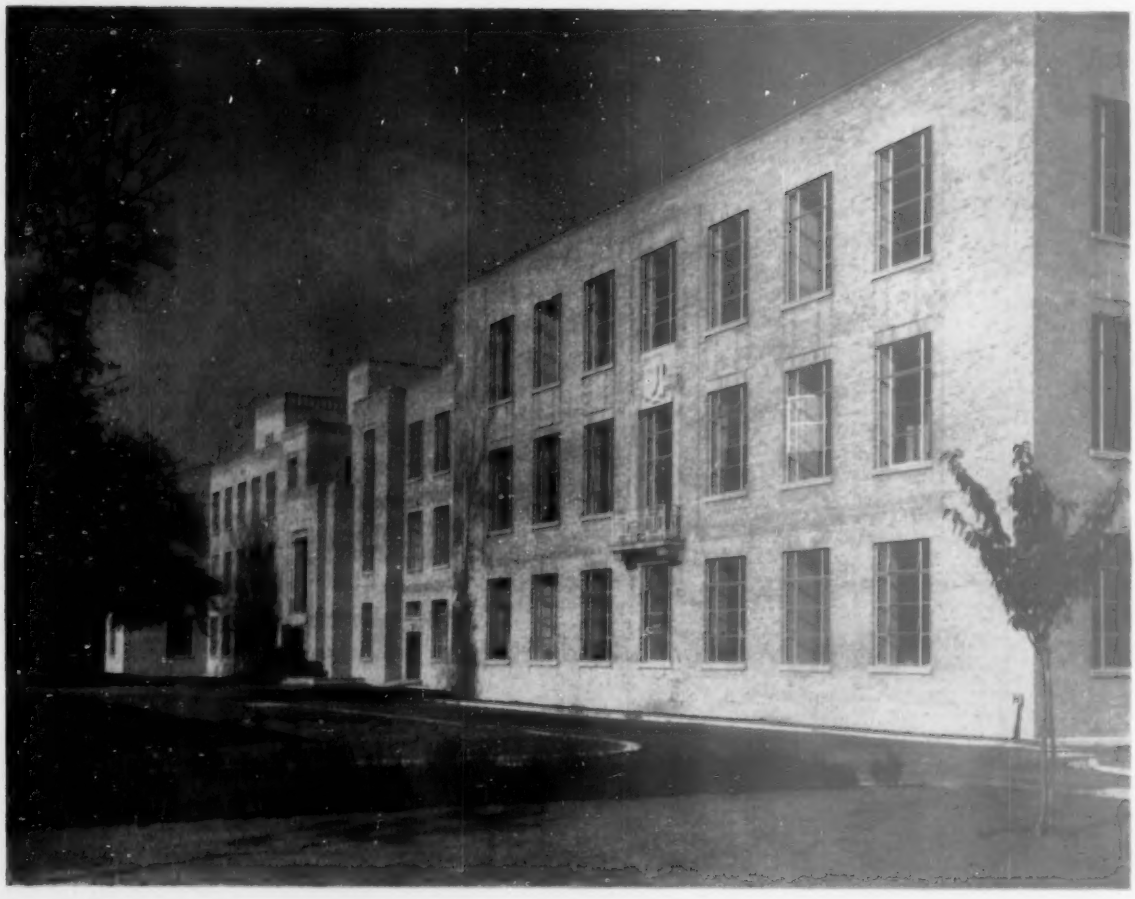
A curved fibrous plaster ceiling extends from above the service counter to the rear of the premises, and has diffused fluorescent lighting at the edges. A ventilating system is contained in the space above this fibrous ceiling. The light fittings at the front of the restaurant were specially designed for the job.

General Contractor: A. E. Franks





KEY ELEVATION. SCALE: ½IN = 1FT



Main entrance front

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

architects : LANCHESTER & LODGE

THE original plans for this building were prepared in 1937 and, after revisions occasioned by changing requirements, the work eventually commenced in September, 1949. Owing to restrictions, both financial and on the allocation of materials, completion was not reached until September, 1953.

The building is situated along the south boundary of the University Parks in the area allocated to University laboratories. The site available dictated the elongated shape of the building. Temporary completion of the workshops was also necessary as the workshops of the old Physiology Building had to be demolished before the West Wing could be built.

Plan

The requirements were for laboratories for both teaching and research, together with lecture theatres, library, common room, rooms for special purposes and animal rooms, students' cloakrooms, lavatories for students and staff of both sexes, and store rooms. Both passenger and goods lifts are provided.

The largest teaching laboratory has island benches for 112 students.

The main Lecture Theatre has a graduated stepped floor and can accommodate 220. The Theatre is mechanically ventilated, both injection and extraction being at ceiling level, and has two speed control within easy reach of the lecturer. Electrically operated curtains and the general lighting are both controlled from the lecturer's bench. A separate projection room is provided.

The small Lecture Theatre (Micro-Projection Room) also has a stepped floor and seating for about 80. Electrically operated dark blinds are installed in this room.

The Demonstration Theatre has steeply banked tiers in the form of an arena, each tier being provided with a leaning rail. This is used for practical demonstrations lasting 10 or 15 minutes, and seating was not considered necessary.

Because of the existence of the Radcliffe Library in the same area and the Bodleian Library at no great distance, a large departmental library was not required, but that built is adequate for department's needs.

The animal rooms are planned on the top floor, thereby reducing interference in the laboratories, etc., from the noise and smells and also enabling the flat roof over half the second floor to be used for exercising and providing the maximum of fresh air and light.

Construction and Finishes

The walls are of load-bearing brickwork with Stamford facings.

Partitions are in brickwork or hollow tile blocks. Floors are constructed with reinforced concrete beams and hollow tiles. Window sills and the surrounds to the main entrance doors and some windows are in Clipsham Stone and parapet copings are in York stone. Windows are in natural anodized aluminium to eliminate painting maintenance. For the same reason R. W. pipes, soil and waste pipes are all within the building in accessible vertical ducts. The flat roof over the second floor is paved with " Paropa " and over the third floor is asphalt on Vermiculite screed. Doors to rooms are polished Gaboon or oak-faced flush, painted flush to W.C.s, and in African mahogany fully glazed in the corridors. Door furniture is in natural anodized aluminium.

The main Lecture Theatre has natural polished flush oak-panelled dado, with seating constructed in Abura and Rhodesian teak flooring. Abura is also used for the seating in the small Lecture Theatre and for the bookcases in the Library.

The corridors and central stairs are covered with linoleum tiles with terrazzo margins and skirtings. The floor finishes in the rooms vary between linoleum, cork, Missanda wood block. The well of the Demonstration Theatre and the floors in the Operating and Post-Mortem Rooms are terrazzo. Lavatories and cloakrooms have heather brown quarry tiles, the Animal and ancillary rooms have " Antacite " hardened asphalt, and the East and West stairs and store rooms have granolithic.

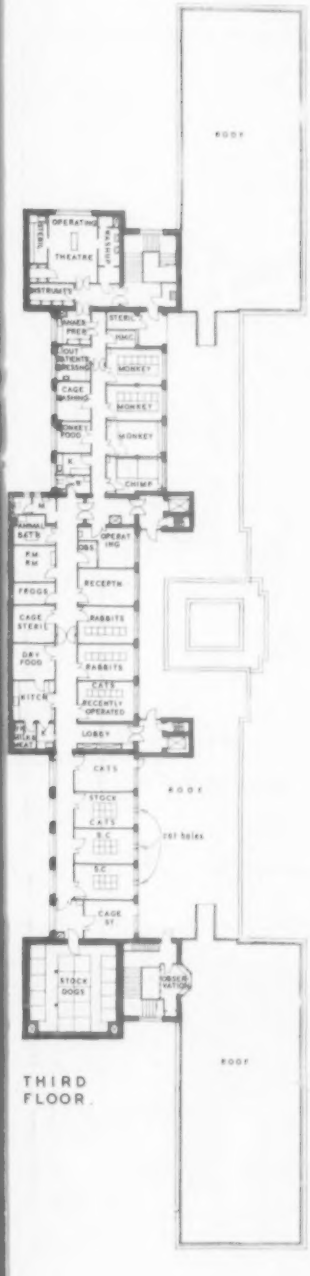
Lavatory walls are finished to a height of 7ft with cement glaze, and white-glazed tiling is used on walls throughout the third floor. Acoustic tiles have been used on the ceiling of the Common Room and on ceilings and as a frieze in the Lecture Theatres and some private rooms. The Dog Room has been constructed with a separate inner skin and lantern light to prevent disturbance by barking dogs.

All the laboratory fittings were designed by the

[Continued on page 434

Elevation showing windows to first floor main lecture theatre

GROUND FLOOR
FIRST FLOOR
SECOND FLOOR
SECTION
RESEARCH ROOM
DARK RM
OFFICE
RESEARCH RM
SHIELDED RM
SPECIAL SENSES
M. STAFF
SPECIAL WORKSHOP
LAB
DEMONSTRATION THEATRE
REFUSE
ANIMAL LIFT ENTRANCE
LECTURE THEATRE
MAIN ENTRANCE
MASS
ELEC. INTAKE RM
MICRO PHOTOS
RADIOLOGICAL WORKSHOP
MALE STUDENTS
METAL & WOOD
WORKSHOP
FROGS
SMALLER CLASS RM
DARK RM
LAB ASST
LARGE FROG RM
WASH UP
PREP
METERS
PROFESSORS ROOM
SECRET.
PROF ASST
SPECIAL SENSES RESEARCH
CLASS RM
COMMON RM
PANTRY
PREP & STORE
UPPER PART OF ENTRANCE HALL
FEMALE STUDENTS
BATH
HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY RESEARCH
BALANCE RM
H.P. CHEMICAL RESEARCH
HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY MAIN LAB
MAIN HISTOLOGY LAB
SENIOR CLASS RM
LIBRARY
BOOKS
RESEARCH
DEM LAB
MICRO PROJECTION RM
PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO
MAMMALIAN RM
TANK RM
FAN RM
PROFESSORS RESEARCH
DEM
OFFICE
CLASS RM
DEMONSTRATION THEATRE
LECTURE THEATRE
RADIOLOGY WORKSHOP
WORKSHOP
HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY



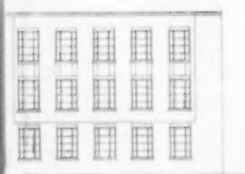
THIRD FLOOR

Main Staircase, first floor.

Micro-Projection Room, second floor.

Library, second floor.

Histology Laboratory, third floor.



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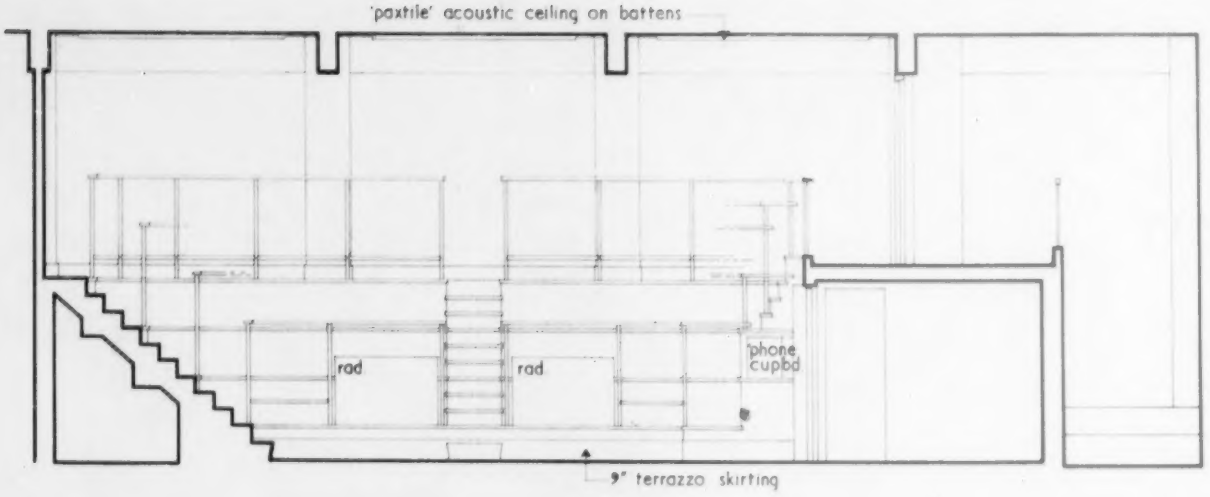
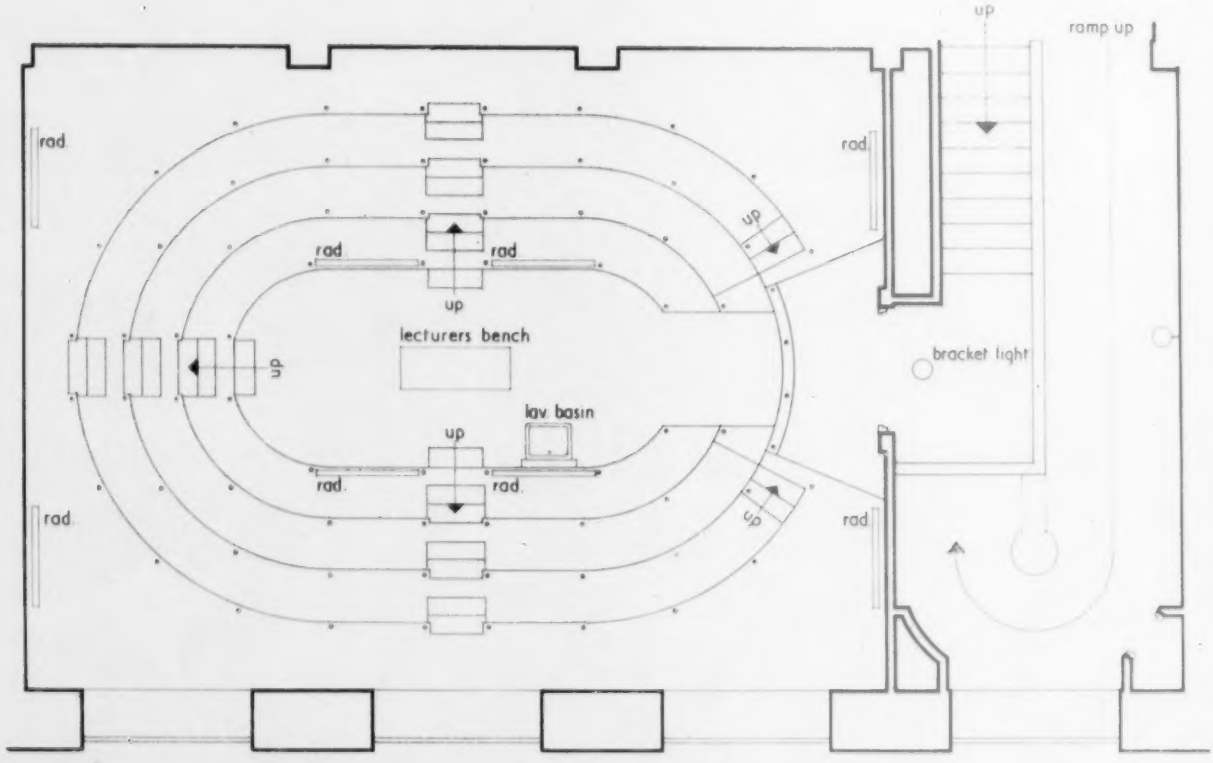




Department of Physiology, Oxford University

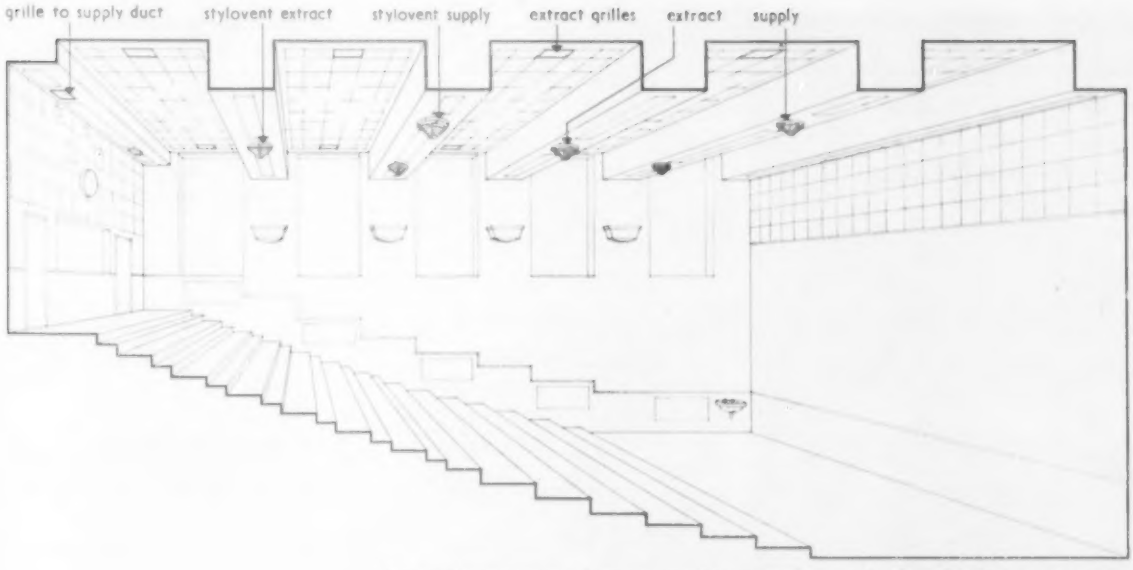
architects and consist of narrow service benches cantilevered from the walls, wide work benches on steel framing, independent cupboard and drawer units to stand under benches, fume cupboards and apparatus cupboards. Bench tops and fume cupboards are in Iroko, cupboards and drawers are in softwood painted light battleship grey. The bench framing and door frames are also painted this colour.

Walls and ceilings are decorated throughout with plastic emulsion paint.

Services

Heating is by hot-water radiators generally and by heating panels in the Library. These are served by calorifiers in the basement which in turn are fed by a steam main from a central boiler house. Electric fires are also provided in the Library, Common Room, and Professor's Room, and the monkey rooms have supplementary electric heating, thermostatically controlled, owing to the susceptibility of these animals to pneumonia.

Lighting is partly tungsten and partly fluorescent.



Parallel perspective showing ventilation system to the first floor lecture theatre.

1. *Lecture theatre first floor.*
2. *Class-room.*
3. *Demonstration theatre ground floor.*

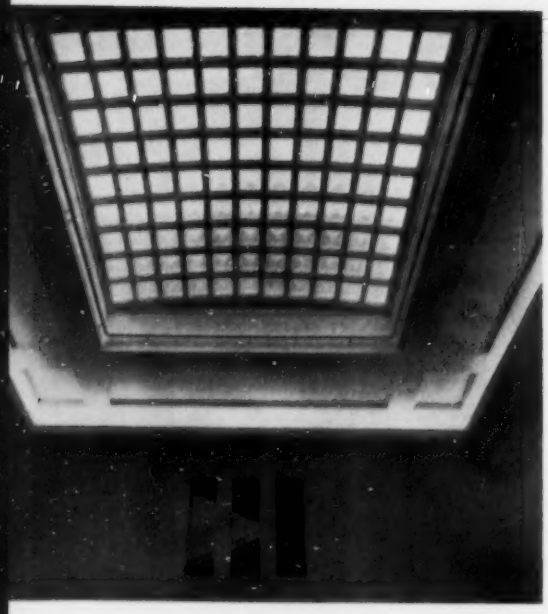
Plan and sections are shown on the opposite page.

Scale 6ft = 1in.

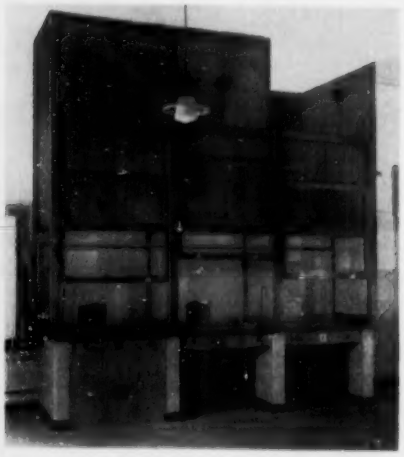
1.

3.

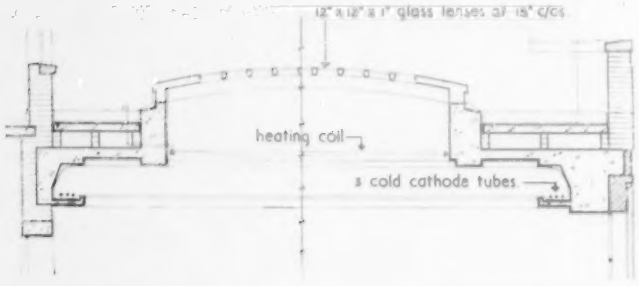
2.



Entrance Hall, Skylight



Fume Cupboard



HALF CROSS-SECTION HALF LONG-SECTION

SCALE 1IN = 8FT

Department of Physiology, Oxford University

architects: Lancaster & Lodge

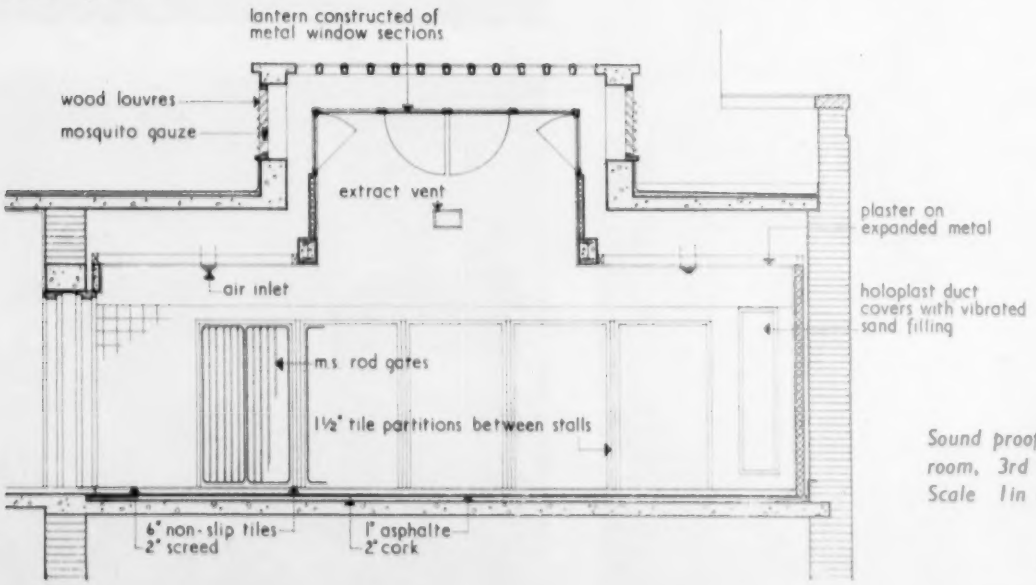
electrical consultants: Handcock & Dykes

structural consultants: R. Travers Morgan & Partners

acoustic consultant: Hope Bagenal

Main Constructors: Benfield & Loxley Ltd.

Aluminium Windows: The Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd. *Aluminium Window Bressts:* H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd. *Aluminium Handrails:* Morris Singer Co., Ltd. *Acoustic Tiles:* Newalls Insulation Co., Ltd. *Animal Cages:* F. Bray & Co., Ltd. *"Antacite" Flooring:* Ragusa Asphalte Co., Ltd. *Asbestos Cement Fume Ducts:* Atlas Stone Co., Ltd. *Asphalte D.P.C. and Roofing:* Highways Construction Co., Ltd. *Bricks—Facing:* Williamson Cliff, Limited. *Cement Glaze:* Robb's Cement Enamel Finishes, Ltd. *Concrete Cycle Stands:* Cowley Concrete Co., Ltd. *Cork Flooring "Accotile":* The Armstrong Cork Co., Ltd. *Curtains:* Heal's Contracts, Ltd.; Maple & Co., Ltd.; Russell Furnishings, Ltd. *Dark Blinds and Curtain Tracks:* J. Avery & Co. (Est. 1834), Ltd. *Duct Covers:* Broad & Co., Ltd. *Electrical Installation:* Thorpe & Thorpe, Ltd. *Electric Clocks:* Gent & Co., Ltd. *Electric Fires:* Bratt Colbran, Ltd. *Fibrous Plaster:* H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd. *Fire Extinguishers:* The Pyrene Co., Ltd. *Flush Doors, Unit Lab. Fittings and Special Joinery:* Samuel Elliott & Sons (Reading), Ltd. *Glass Blackboards:* Pilkington Bros., Ltd. *Glazing:* Pearce & Cutler, Ltd. *Heating, Hot and Cold Water and Gas Installations:* F. G. Alden, Ltd. *Internal Telephones:* The Standard Telephone Co., Ltd. *Ironmongery and Cloakroom Fittings:* James Gibbons, Ltd. *Lab. Taps:* Guest & Chrimes. *Lifts and Cold Room:* J. & E. Hall, Ltd. *Lighting Fittings:* The British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., F.L.R. *Lightning Conductors:* R. C. Cutting & Co., Ltd. *Linoleum Flooring:* Inlaid Ruboleum Co., Ltd. *Paint:* Jenson & Nicholson, Ltd.; Wills Paints, Ltd. *Pavement and Dome Lights:* Lenscrete, Ltd. *Plastering:* Routhorn, Ltd. *Plumbing:* F. Church, Ltd. *Quarry Tile Flooring and Wall Tiling:* Carter & Co., Ltd. *Reinforced Concrete and Hollow Tile Floors:* The Kleine Co., Ltd. *Roads:* John Allen & Ford, Ltd. *Sanitary Fittings and Lab. Sinks:* B. Finch & Co., Ltd. *Sculptor:* Wm. Bloye, F.R.B.S. *Terrazzo Flooring:* Jaconello, Ltd *Ventilation and Fume Extraction:* Richard Crittall & Co., Ltd. *Vermiculite Screed:* Meta Mica, Ltd. *Wood Block Flooring:* The Acme Flooring Co., Ltd.



Sound proof Dog room, 3rd floor. Scale 1in = 6ft

House in Kensington

architects:
LEONARD MANASSEH & PARTNERS

assistant architect:
Bryan Field

consulting engineer:
J. A. Neill

quantity surveyors:
Davson & Pritchard

AMONG the design considerations of this house were the client's desire to live in a formal manner which ruled out open planning, and the requirement of a bow window in the living room. The Trustees of the Estate who had to approve the elevations, required that they should not be extremely modern. The ground floor is raised 3 feet above the highest point of the site, in order that a garage could be planned in the basement without too steep a ramp from the road. The contract price was £8,700, approximately 5s 3d per foot cube. Tenders received were as follows :—F. W. Clifford Ltd., £9,795; Holland, Hannen & Cubitts Ltd., £9,795; Mullen & Lumsden Ltd., £9,669; Yeoman & Partners Ltd., £9,652; Hall, Beddall & Co. Ltd., £9,587; C. E. Wilkinson Ltd., £9,468. The lowest tender was accepted, subject to various reductions to bring the cost down to the licence figure.

Construction

Walls are 11in cavity above ground floor level, and 13½in solid brickwork below. The inner leaf of the cavity walls are hollow tile blocks which give better thermal insulation than brickwork, although cavity clinker blocks would have been preferred. The radiator recesses under windows were formed by omitting the inner leaf of the cavity wall, and backing the recesses with bitumen-bonded cork slabs against a layer of building paper stuck to the outerskin of brickwork; internally the cork was plastered.

The roof covering is 3 layer built-up bituminous-felt on screeded wood-wool slabs, and finished in ½in tarmac. An aluminium drip is provided all round the fascia.

Windows are double hung sashes of B.S. type, fitted with spiral spring balances. Purpose-made casement doors and glazed screens are in softwood, and doors are fitted with concealed Swedish espagnolette bolts. The garage overhead door was specially designed of shallow box section, with stressed plywood facing. The staircase is a softwood cut string type, spanning the floor without intermediate support, apart from rag bolts into side walls where these occur. The strings are of softwood spliced to laminated Obeche strings for the curved sections. The staircase was delivered in two sections, the larger portion (from ground to first floor) requiring simple lifting tackle to raise it into position.

Balconies and entrance steps are in reinforced concrete. The balconies are designed as supported slabs spanning from walls to an edge beam formed in the thickness

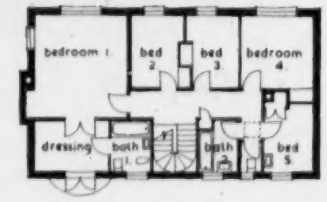
House in Kensington

of the balcony, which in turn is supported on tubular steel columns. The staircase slabs are designed as cranked beams spanning from wall to ground.

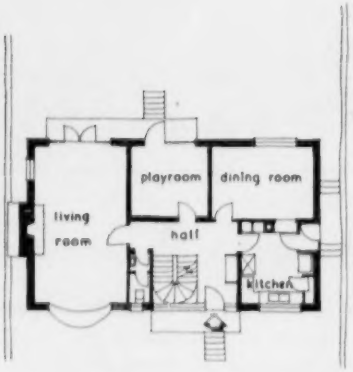
The bow window is of cantilevered reinforced concrete construction, the dead weight being counter-balanced by small reinforced concrete floor slabs inside the house. The purpose-made metal window to the bay is of standard medium casement sections, with coupling tees of the narrowest type.

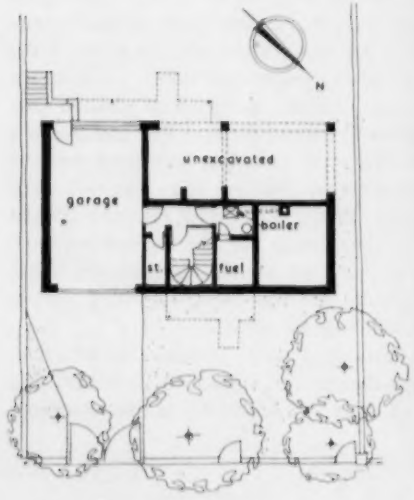
Facing Materials and Finishes

First Quality Yellow Stocks facing bricks are used for the front and rear, with painted fairface continuous reinforced concrete lintel at first floor level. Cement rendering is used for end walls and basement walls, finished in grey distemper. The vertical edge of the rendering is stopped against an extruded aluminium unequal channel obtained in 19ft lengths, to form each corner trim in one piece.



SCALE: 1IN = 24FT



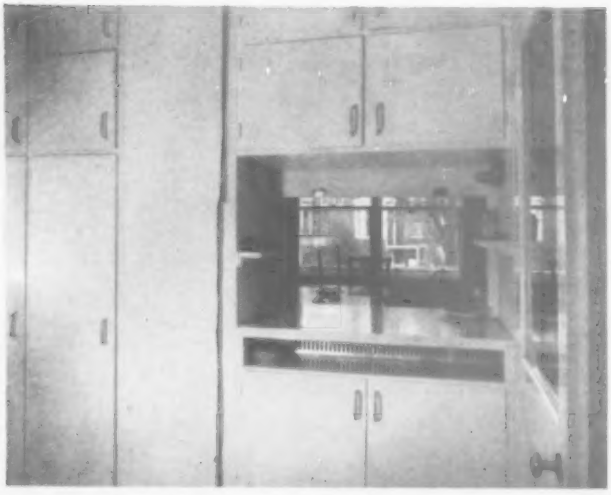


Window Reveals :—Rendered in Roman cement and painted white. Fascia :—Cedar painted white. Rainwater pipes :—Grey vitreous enamelled steel with "Hidden" sockets. Entrance Porch :—Solid cored plywood barrel-vault on aluminium channels carried on the door frame, and a pair of tubular standards at the front. The canopy is zinc covered, and rainwater is collected in zinc box gutters. A pair of fluorescent tubes light up the white underside of the vault. Front Door :—Varnished natural Iroko, flush panelled with brass pull handle. Window sills :—Unpainted sheet zinc (to Zinc Development Association detail). Walls :—Internal are white distemper on hard plaster (wallpaper will be hung after the initial drying out). Ceilings :—Plasterboard and skimcoat, distempered. Plaster on metal lath to stair soffit and garage ceiling. Door and Window Fittings :—Polished brass.

Services

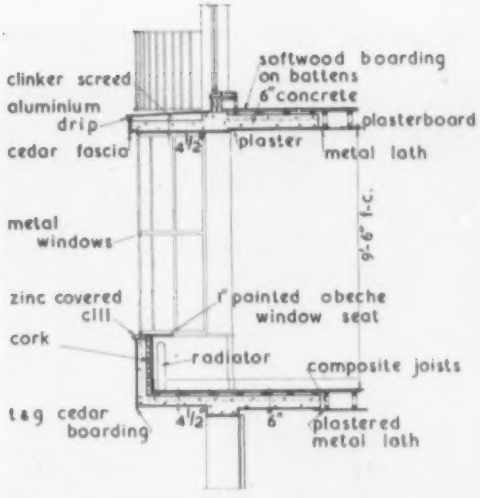
Drainage :—A one pipe system, employing 2 stacks serves the 2 bathrooms. Water Supply :—Copper service from site boundary, internal pipework in galvanized barrel.

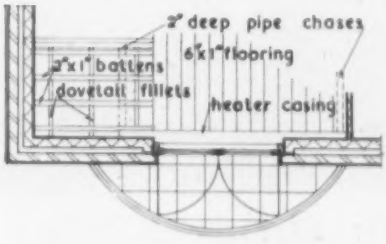
Central heating is by means of low pressure hot water gravity system with a gas boiler in the basement. Radiators in recesses under windows, are fed by the ring main system, which takes full advantage of the lattice floor joists. Hot water is supplied from a calorifier in the basement. For permanent ventilation in rooms without flues, louvred air-bricks are placed behind radiators, finished inside by constant flow ventilators. The heating system is controlled by a room thermostat in the Dining Room, and a four-phase time clock.

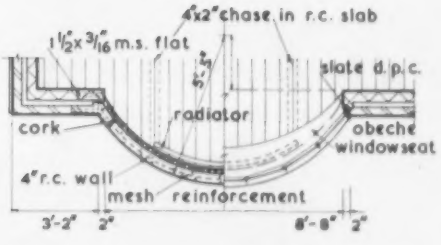


Kitchen

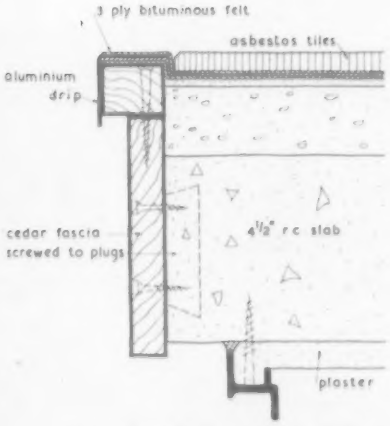
Living Room



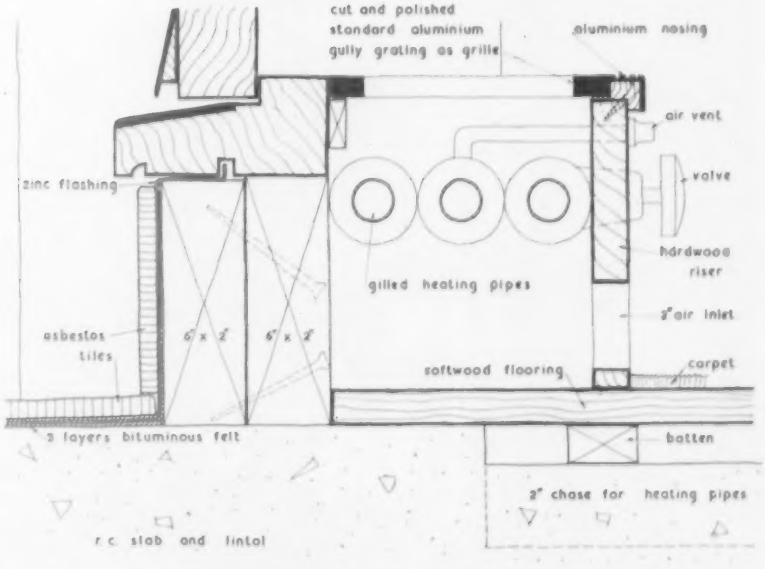




BAY WINDOW : SCALE 6FT – 1IN

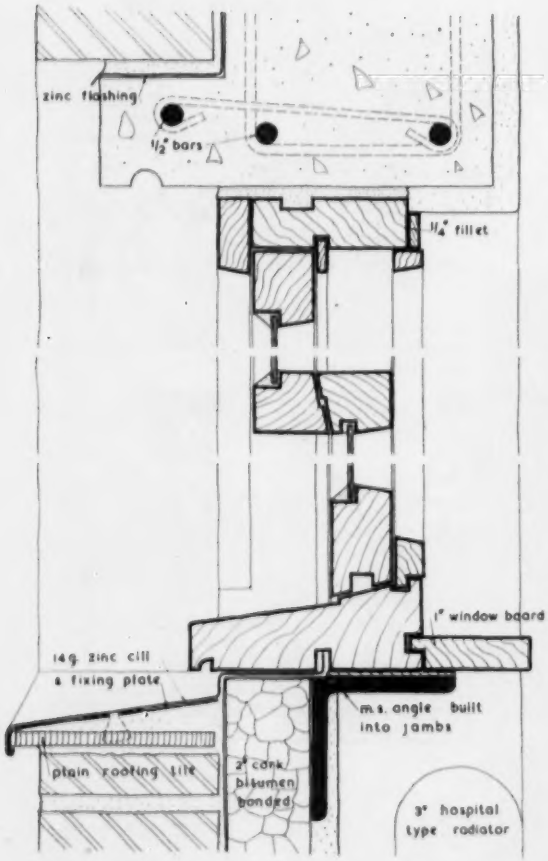


BAY WINDOW DETAILS — ½ F.S.



House in Kensington

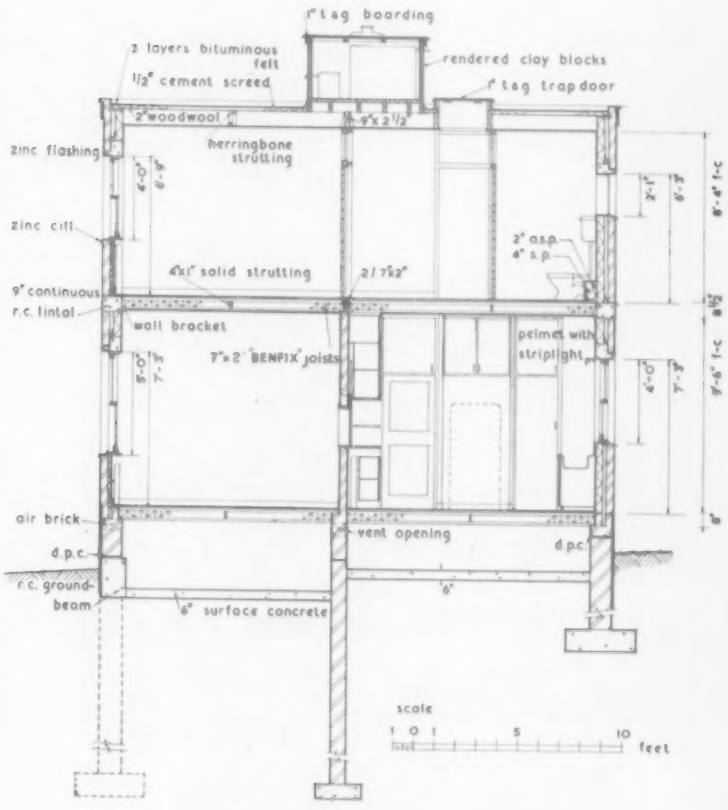
Small bedroom



Hall and staircase

Typical Window Detail ¼ F.S.

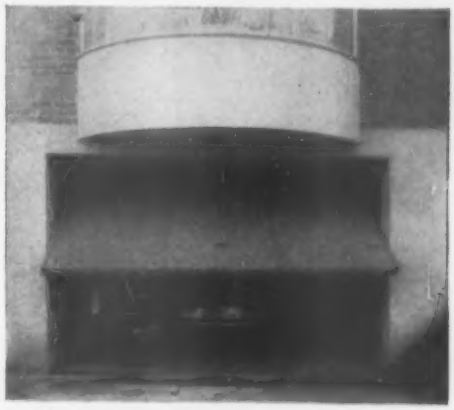
Principal bedroom



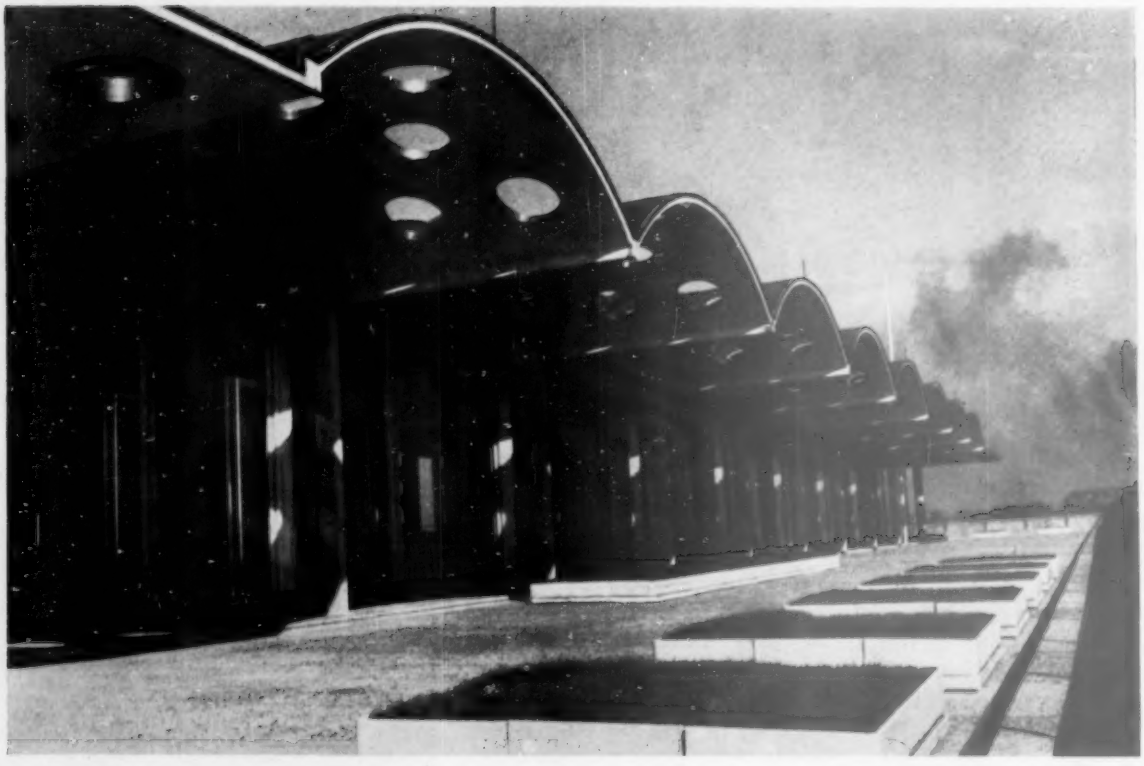
South elevation

general contractor: C. E. Wilkinson, Ltd.

Balcony Buildings: Henry Green, Ltd. *Bath, Sink, Basi Grate, etc.*: W. N. Froy & Sons, Ltd. *Bricks—Facing*: Eastwoods, Ltd. *Bituminous Felt Roofing*: The Ruberoid Co., Ltd. *Cast Iron Fireplace Panels and Stainless Frame*: Bratt Colbran, Ltd. *Central Heating and Hot Water*: Weatherfoil Heating Systems, Ltd. *Cold Bitumen Waterproofing*: R.I.W. Protective Products, Ltd. *Constant Flow Ventilators*: Colt Ventilation Co., Ltd. *Curved Radiator in Bow Window*: Steel Radiators, Ltd. *Door Furniture "Dryad"*: A. J. Binns, Ltd. *Double-hung Sashes*: Fuller Hills, Ltd. *Electrical Installation*: Johnson Pearce & Co., Ltd. *"Fix" Espagnolette Bolts*: Tomo Trading Co., Ltd. *Gas Installation*: North Thames Gas Board. *Gates*: J. D. Beardmore & Co., Ltd. *Glazed Screens, Casement Doors, Kitchen Fitments, Garage Overdoor*: Morgan & Partners, Ltd. *Glazing and Vitrolite*: Preedy & Son, Ltd. *Handrail to Staircase*: F. J. Lewis, Ltd. *Ironmongery*: J. D. Beardmore & Co., Ltd. *Lattice Steel Floor Joists*: Benfix Steel Co., Ltd. *Marble Fireplace Surround*: J. Whitehead & Sons, Ltd. *Metal Windows*: The Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd. *Overdoor Gear to Garage*: Acrow (Engineers), Ltd. *Paints and Distemper*: Murray & Jones, Ltd. *Partition Blocks "Phorpres" 6-cavity*: The London Brick Co., Ltd. *Plastering*: W. J. Jones & Co. *Plumbing and Cold Water*: R. J. Audrey, Ltd. *Rainwater Pipes*: Vitreflex, Ltd. *Staircase*: Morgan & Partners, Ltd. *Sunblinds*: Tidmarsh & Sons. *Water Closet Suites and Basins ("Lotus")*: Adamsez, Ltd. *Wood Wool Slabs ("Marlith")*: The Marley Tile Co., Ltd. *Zinc Sills*: G. A. Harvey & Co., Ltd.



Garage overhead doors

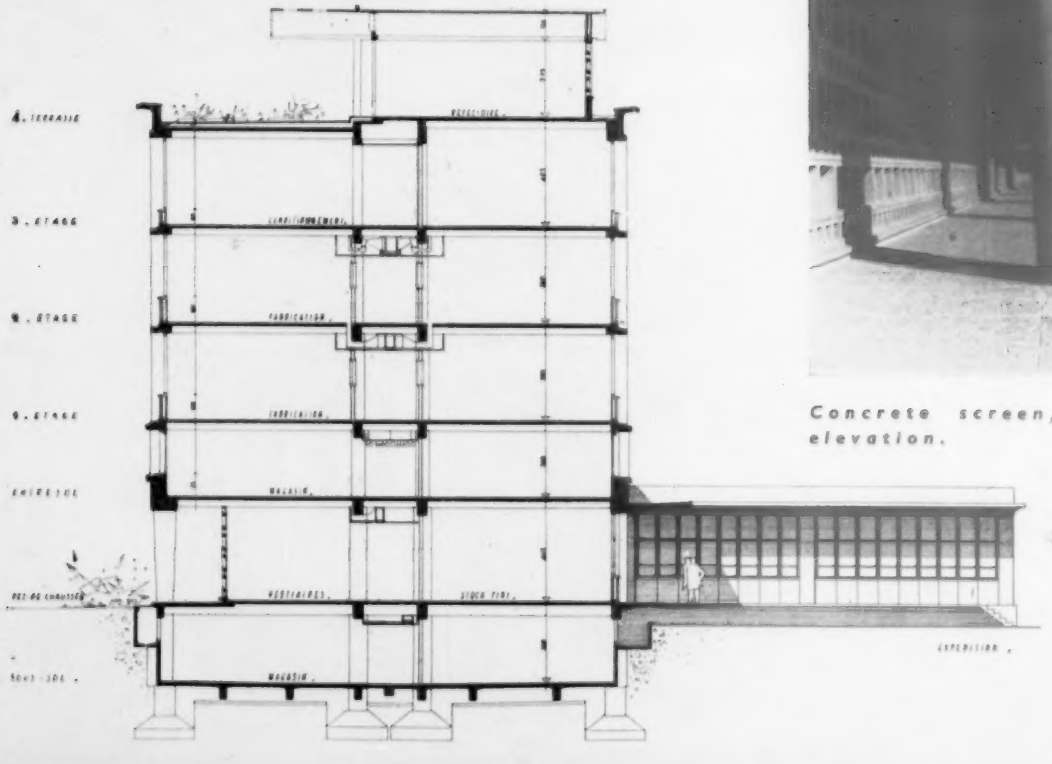


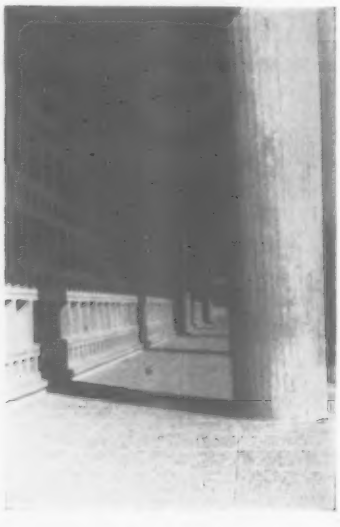
Fourth floor roof terrace

SANDOZ LABORATORIES, ORLEANS, FRANCE

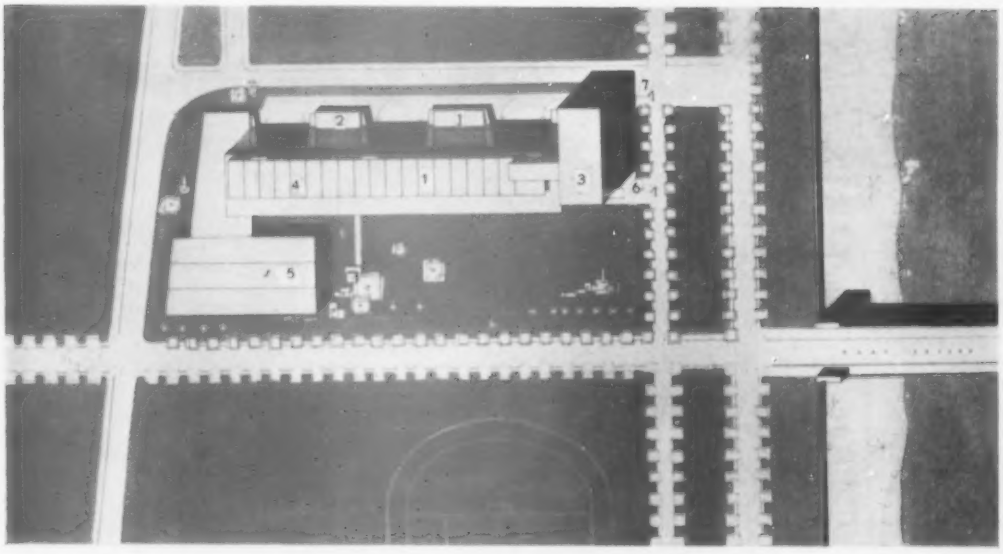
architect: JEAN TCHUMI

Typical Section





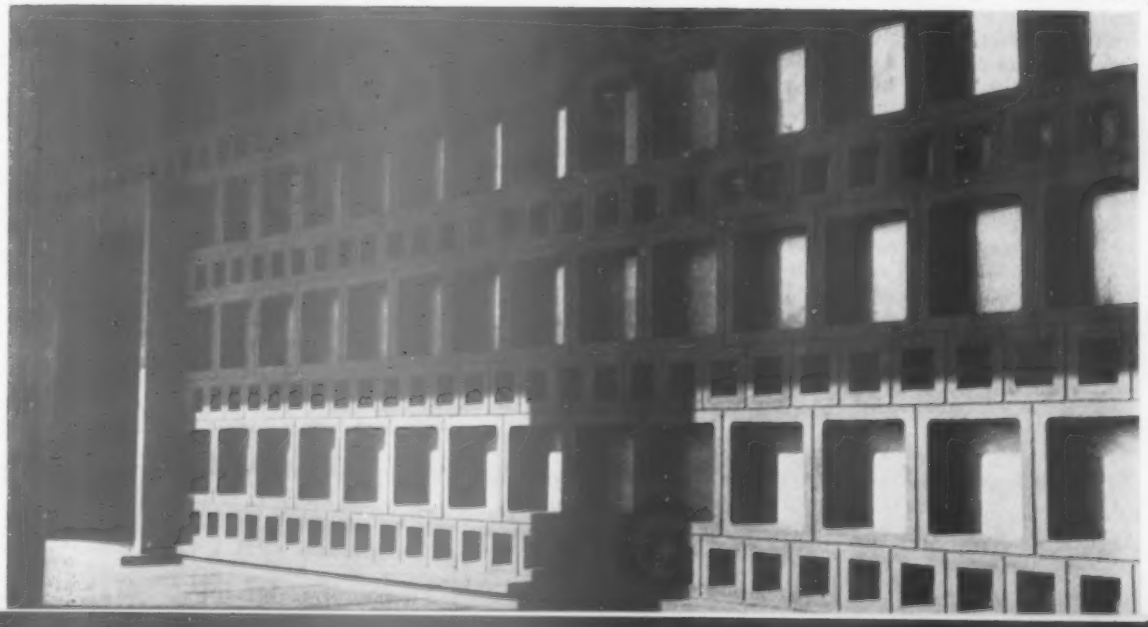
Concrete screen, East elevation. Detail



KEY
1. COMPLETED BUILDINGS
2. BOILER HOUSE
3, 4, 5. FINAL STAGES
6. MAIN ENTRANCE
7. SERVICE ENTRANCE

Open duct: Entresol storage area

East elevation



A New Industrial Space Heater

A NEW system for industrial space heating by oil fuel for small factories between 3,000 to 20,000 sq ft in area has been recently put on the market by Tropicaire, Ltd., of Ashford, Middlesex.

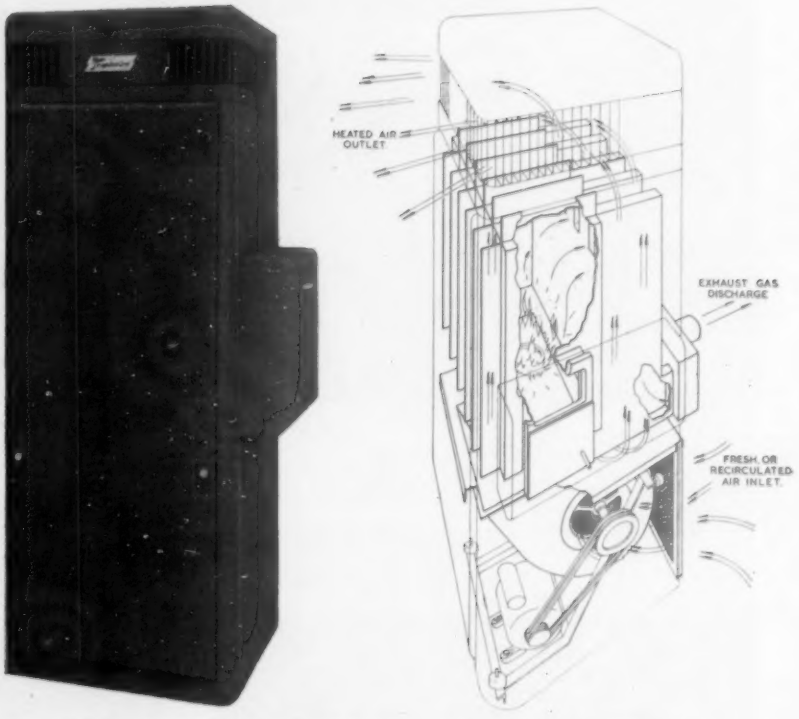
The system consists of a unit which, where large open areas are to be heated, does not require ductwork for air distribution. A duct discharge model is also available.

Each unit consists of a main circulating fan of the centrifugal type, combustion chamber, flue gas heat exchangers, flash vaporizing burner and control gear. Gas oil is used as fuel and is metered by means of a constant-level device with a safety trip. A solenoid valve is incorporated in the fuel feed which instantly cuts the fuel supply in the event of an electrical power failure, or of excess flue gas temperature. Combustion air is taken by a Plenum bleed from the main air system, and is adjustable to maintain the correct fuel/air ratio. The combustion chamber is constructed of 10-gauge steel sheet with seam-welded extended surface.

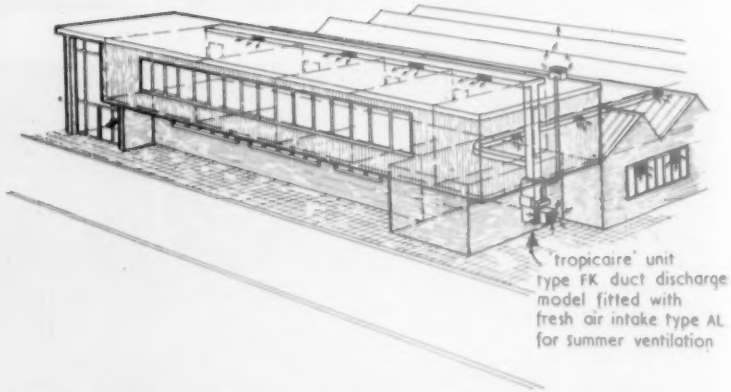
Heat exchangers are arranged contra-flow with the main high-velocity air stream. The control panel is arranged for easy access, the door provides a convenient shelf when open. The cabinet is finished in grey hammer stove enamel. Thermostatic control is achieved by a high/low flame principle. Bulk fuel tanks may be located either above or below ground; underground tanks require a pump as the system employs gravity oil feed from a header tank.

Free-standing units, it is claimed, can be installed in a single day by two men. A feature of the system is that the packaged heating system cuts the need for specialized services and allows factories to be heated by "off the shelf" methods. The manufacturers operated a calculation service to calculate the heating load and the exact fuel cost over a range of climatic temperatures at any particular job.

The unit costs £236 10s for the normal type and £240 for the duct discharge model. A fresh-air inlet which controls the amount of recirculated air may be fitted as an extra. Moisture content control apparatus is also available and it is expected that a domestic model is to be developed. During the summer months the unit can circulate 2,500 cu ft of air per minute to provide air change and cooling.



The cabinet containing the heating unit is constructed from 18 gauge CRCA sheet steel, bonderized and stove enamelled grey hammerloid. The heating assembly is supported on a welded steel angle frame. The fan scroll is 18 gauge CRCA and zinc passivated after manufacture. The air filters are made of woven metal thread and are the cleanable type, area 4 sq ft. Unit size, height: 6ft 8in; width: 2ft 5in, and depth: 2ft 3in.



An isometric drawing showing the proposed installation of one duct-discharge unit in a small factory to be erected for Addy Products Ltd., Toolmakers and Precision Engineers. Architect: E. M. Galloway, A.R.I.B.A. Note the overspill ventilators in the end windows of the workshops.

The **contemporary floor**

that fits modern furnishing needs . . .

Furniture by Bowmans

*plan for Accotile** **FLOORING**

With the growing popularity of contemporary style home furnishing comes the desire for flooring in harmony. No material fits this need so well as Accotile—the modern thermoplastic tile floor. First—it is *flexible* in design, for it is laid tile by tile. Second—there are 22 colours in the Accotile range, an assurance of colour harmony with any scheme of furnishing. Finally—Accotile provides a *close-fitting*, hygienic and draught-proof floor.

Accotile is alkali resistant, damp-proof and can be laid on concrete direct to earth : it can be quickly installed and ready for immediate use. Specialist Laying Contractors with over 90 Branches throughout the country are ready to collaborate with Architects anywhere. Send for Colour Range Folder 3056

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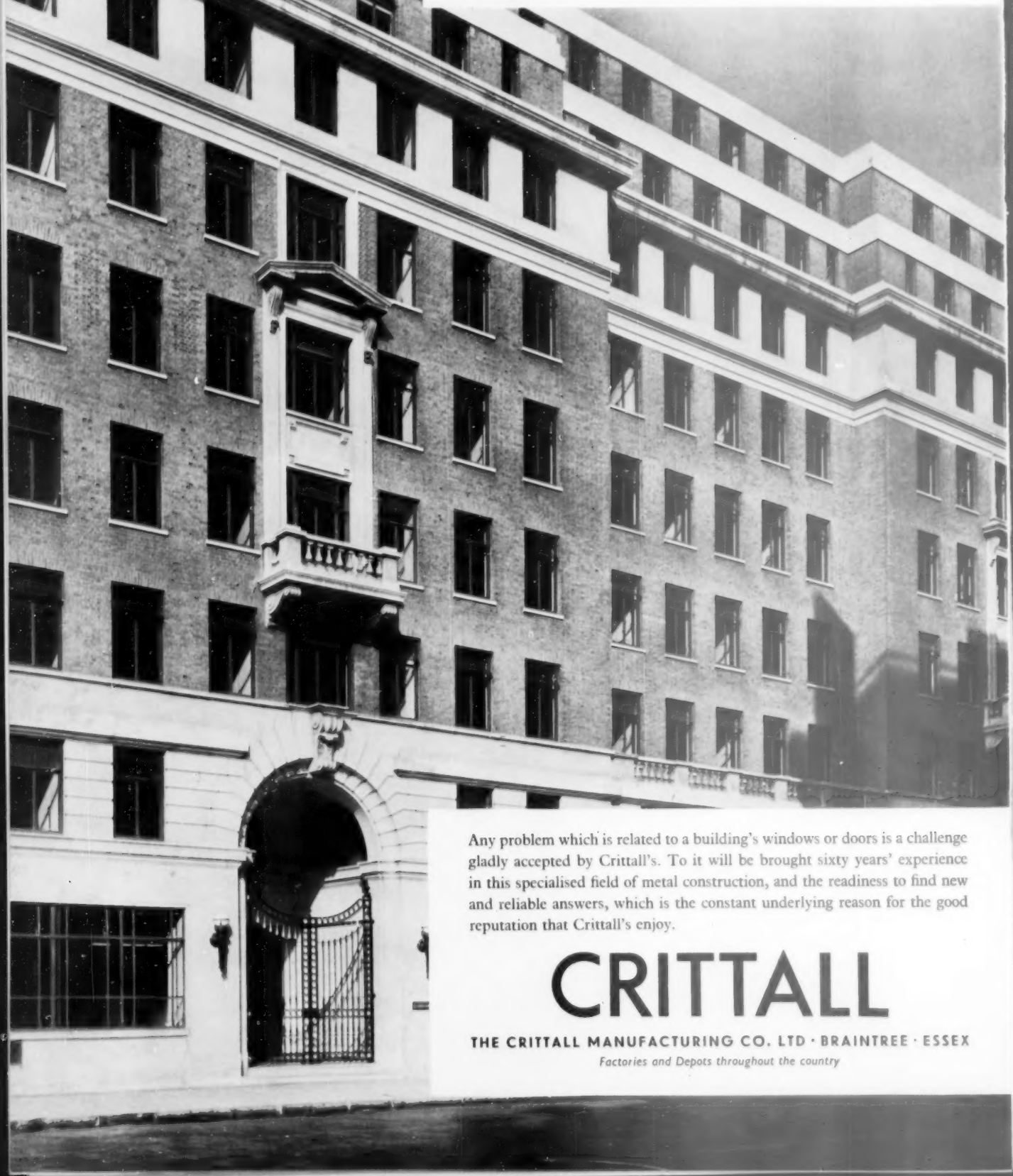
Available in 12" x 12" and 9" x 9" tiles, ⅛" and 3/16" thick, with 24" feature strip in widths from 1" to 5½" in multiples of ½". Top-set coved skirting available 4" high, 36" long with ½" radius cove.

* *British Registered Trade Mark 663698, Armstrong Cork Company Limited, Registered Users.*

ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY LIMITED, Flooring Department, BUSH HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2. Tel.: CHAncery 6281

PRESSED STEEL SUB-FRAMES BY CRITTALL

This illustration shows ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1 (*Architect: Lewis Solomon, Son & Joseph*, F.R.I.B.A.) which is fitted with Crittall Universal Casements in PRESSED STEEL SUB-FRAMES POSITIVELY RUSTPROOFED by the hot-dip galvanizing process



Any problem which is related to a building's windows or doors is a challenge gladly accepted by Crittall's. To it will be brought sixty years' experience in this specialised field of metal construction, and the readiness to find new and reliable answers, which is the constant underlying reason for the good reputation that Crittall's enjoy.

CRITTALL

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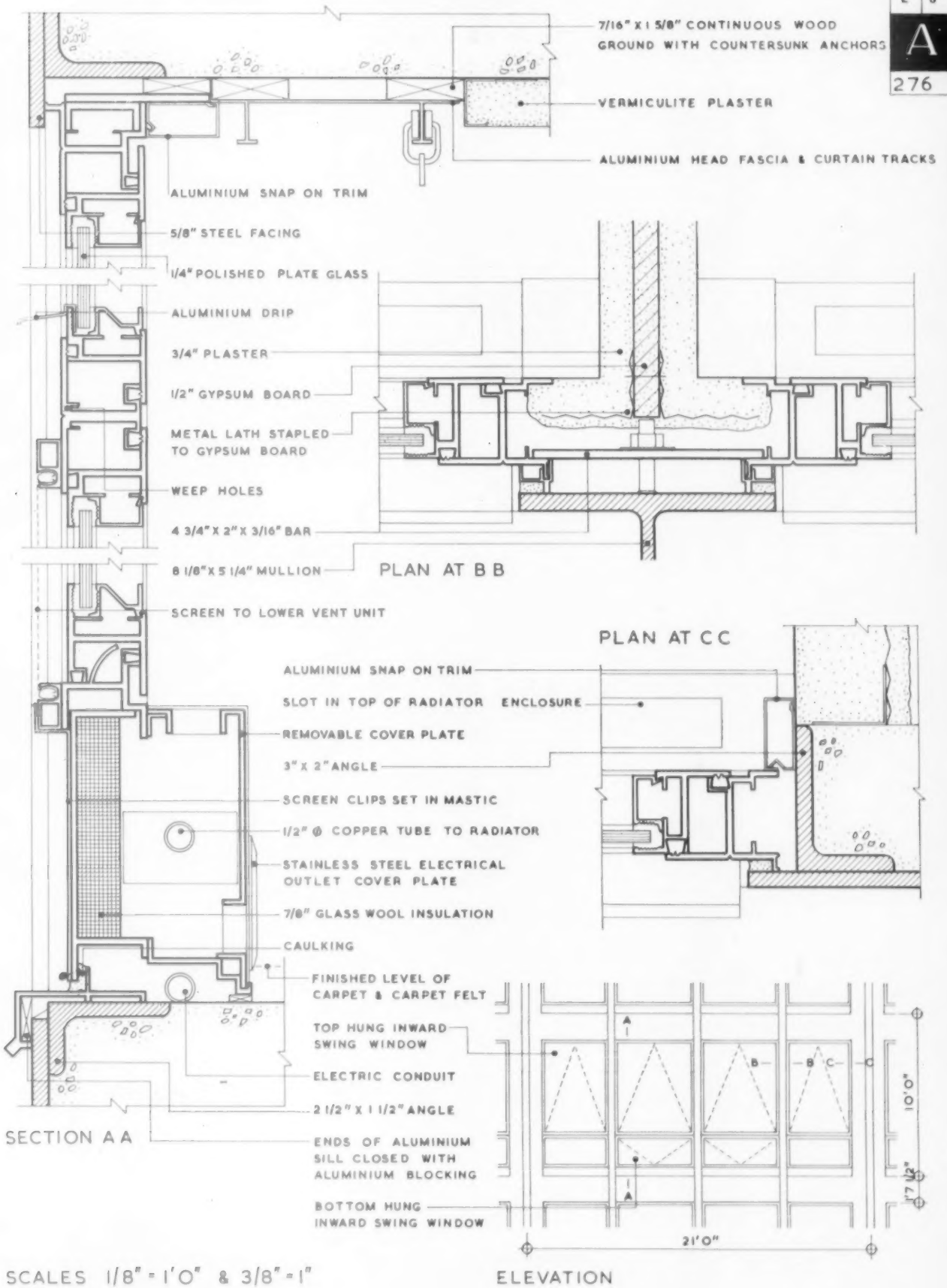
Factories and Depots throughout the country



SCALES 1/8" = 1'0" & 3/8" = 1"

WINDOW DETAILS: LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO

ARCHITECT: MIES VAN DER ROHE

Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., Manchester
Architect: C. Wild, Esq., L.R.I.B.A., Manchester

"INSULIGHT" HOLLOW GLASS BLOCKS

WERE USED BECAUSE . . .

This staircase abuts on to a very narrow well in the centre of the building. Had ordinary transparent windows been used to light it, the visual effect would have been dull, and even unpleasant; moreover the lighting in the stair well would have been poor.

By using "INSULIGHT" Hollow Glass Blocks, the architect has given the stairs a good spread of evenly diffused light, and greatly improved their appearance.

Consult the Technical Sales and Service Department at St. Helens, Lancs, or Selwyn House, Cleveland Row, St. James's, London, S.W.1. Telephones: St. Helens 4001, Whitehall 5672-6.

Send for the free booklet giving fixing details for "INSULIGHT" Hollow Glass Blocks.

PILKINGTON BROTHERS LIMITED

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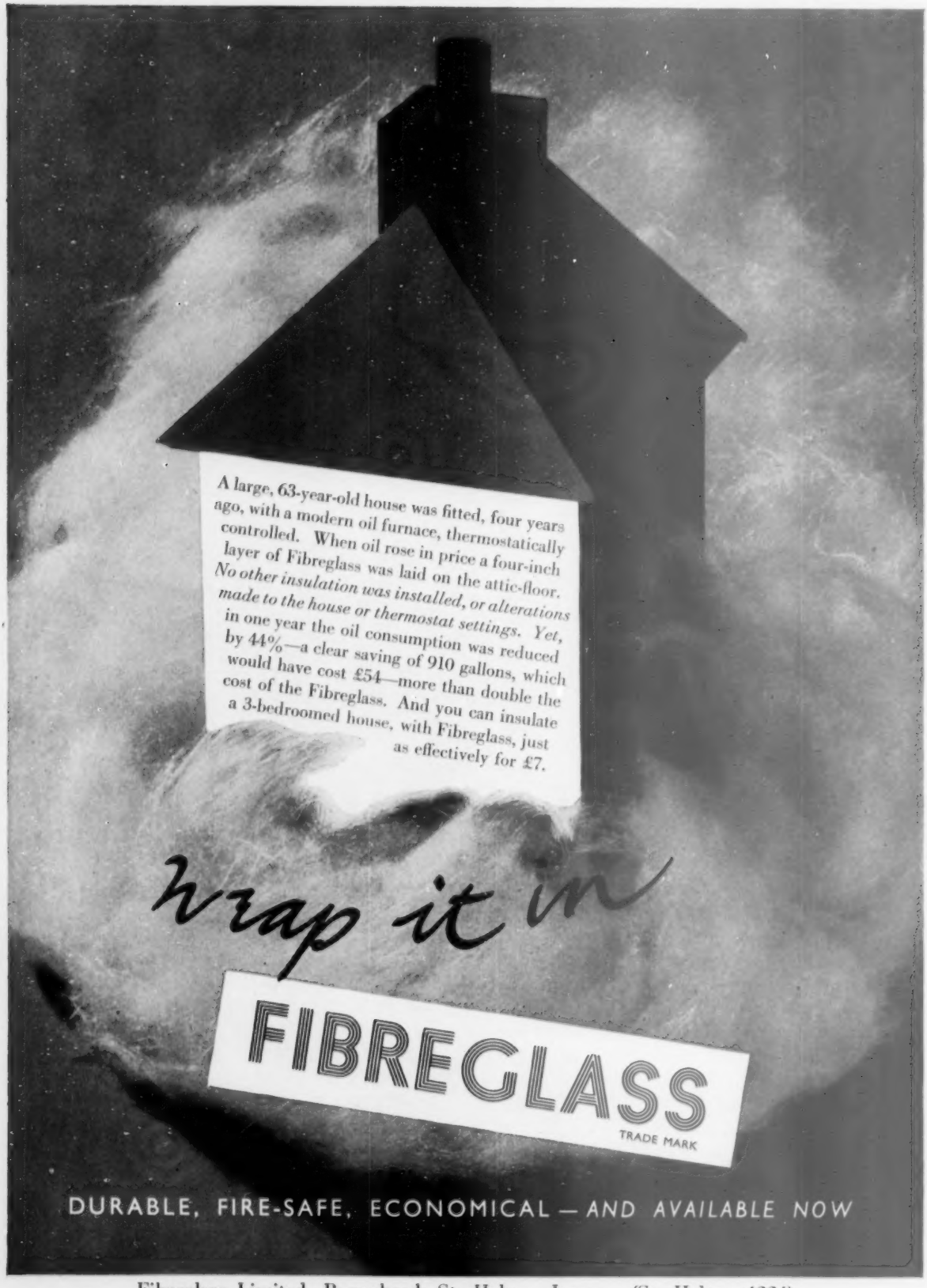
BRITISH GLASS PB

HGB.2


A large, 63-year-old house was fitted, four years ago, with a modern oil furnace, thermostatically controlled. When oil rose in price a four-inch layer of Fibreglass was laid on the attic-floor. No other insulation was installed, or alterations made to the house or thermostat settings. Yet, in one year the oil consumption was reduced by 44%—a clear saving of 910 gallons, which would have cost £54—more than double the cost of the Fibreglass. And you can insulate a 3-bedroomed house, with Fibreglass, just as effectively for £7.
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POINTS FROM PAPERS

RESEARCH AND THE CHARTERED SURVEYOR

Extracts from a paper read at the R.I.C.S. by Dr. C. A. HART, D.Sc. (Eng.), Ph.D., M.I.C.E., F.R.I.C.S., on April 5

ALL will surely agree that chartered surveyors must take cognisance of the latest developments in materials, techniques, and in the application of established theories, both scientific and economic, employed by those with whom they are in professional association in one way or another Should not chartered surveyors as a whole be the leaders—and not the followers—in any improvements in practice which facilitate more efficient performance of professional duties and better fulfilment of duty to the public? And how can this be assured?

The stature of The R.I.C.S. in both official and public eyes has been greatly heightened in recent years. This is particularly due to its complete impartiality in the carrying out of its duties throughout a period of heavy legislation of widely varying ideologies; to the standards of education and conduct it demands of its members; and to its amicable relationships with Governmental and related professional bodies. The attraction to itself in the last few years of two new virile groups, land surveyors and mining surveyors, and its greatly increased Commonwealth contacts as the senior professional body of surveyors in the Commonwealth have also contributed. Concurrently, continuous efforts have been made to do all those things which enable the profession as a whole to provide the best services to the public within its field of operation as defined in its Royal Charter. But is this all it can do? I suggest that no professional body can be satisfied that it is fulfilling its duty fully unless it takes a leading part in fostering and encouraging that form of research which will enable the profession as a whole to keep up to date and perform its functions more and more efficiently, as knowledge and performance increase. The Institution cannot do this unless there is a sufficient weight of opinion among its membership that research is a useful thing to them in improving their daily work. But first it is necessary to examine the meaning of research in relation to the profession, as distinct from such fundamental scientific researches as, say, that leading to the discovery of a new chemical element or the fourth dimension. I suggest that, by widening the definition of research to include those investigations that are directly concerned with their daily tasks, chartered surveyors will more readily appreciate the importance of research. Fundamental scientists, often less in contact with practical life, may be somewhat shocked by the inclusion of such activities under the heading of research, in the same way as generations ago the engineer, then much less developed as an applied scientist than now, was not welcomed in his efforts to secure academic recognition for engineering science. Rather later, estate management has passed through a similar phase.

The Importance of Research to Chartered Surveyors

To maintain his prestige, the chartered surveyor must make the professional pace, and must take advantage of suitable research by testing his conclusions in practice, so that when established in use, techniques and standard of performance can be thereby improved.

Whatever may be felt about the part the chartered surveyor can play in the more scientific aspects of research, there is undoubtedly a need for the collection of information, investigation of performance and statistical summaries in digestible form for the use of chartered surveyors. Mr. J. F. Q. Switzer, A.R.I.C.S., drew attention to one of the major difficulties in economic research at a recent meeting of the Institution:—

> "For example, the changes in our way of life and in our standards of house equipment which have made Victorian basement houses unsuitable, can only be assessed quantitatively by the difference between the price which they will fetch and the price of modern houses."

The irresistible trend which has given rise to these changing values could not have been foreseen when these houses were built: but records of study over the years would be an invaluable asset to the profession.

Influence of Research on the Work of Chartered Surveyors

The necessity for research in its widest sense has long been recognized by chartered surveyors. In particular, Mr. Alan W. Davson, F.R.I.C.S., has for many years pressed for a greater realization among chartered surveyors of the necessity of putting to the best practical use the discoveries that have been made. Speaking more particularly to quantity surveyors, he said as long ago as 1928:—

> "We must have a department of research directing efforts towards the elimination of waste in the industry we serve, more especially in relationship to approximate estimating and recording work."

Examples at random are (*a*) in field experiments upon the weathering qualities of various types of bricks under differing conditions, the resulting data being valuable in determining the best bricks for particular purposes or of suggesting improvements in their manufacture; and (*b*) experiments and collection of data about the annual cost of road surfaces under varying conditions, taking into account cost of materials, maintenance costs, life and sinking fund costs. Such investigations, if leading to more economic performance, leave no doubt of their value in the mind of those concerned. But unless the spirit of enquiry is strong and simple investigations are undertaken or encouraged, the chartered surveyor may tend to become a technician, forced eventually to use methods and materials devised and tested by others. The practising surveyor who is willing to provide systematic information for those trained and experienced in the co-ordination of data from various sources, can help to produce results in palatable form for all.

The great advances in scientific matters in the last half-century and the increasing complexity of modern life, coupled with the constantly changing legislation affecting his life, have destroyed the somewhat leisurely existence of the pre-1914 professional man. Any profession which falls behind, as compared with others, in its application of modern discoveries and methods to its daily work, and tries to persuade itself that the world is unchanged, will eventually lower its status in the public eye. Recent signs indicate, however, that there is emerging a world-wide realization of the importance of investigation into the problems which affect the work of the chartered surveyor.

Sources of Information

The library of a professional body should have available reference publications and specialist "abstracts" which will enable its members to keep up to date with developments. In this Institution it is already being done to a greater extent than is yet demanded by members.

Certain aspects of his work do not so far appear to have been dealt with effectively from an abstracting point of view, and as a result the "potted" information necessary is not at present readily available to the chartered surveyor. He requires a short note and general conclusions so that he can readily decide if the matter is worth following up in practice. It seems to me to be highly desirable that the Institution should find some means of pro-

viding a "breakdown" service for its members for ready reference.

What the Institution has already done

Direct interest in, and fostering of, properly organized studies, and insistence upon a good standard of general education are important stages towards full realization of the part an organized profession must play. A professional institution should similarly encourage higher studies of a post-graduate character, and should perhaps organize research which is beneficial to the profession.

But so far, no organized effort has been made by the Council to take an active part in the policy of research as applied to the profession, of encouraging chartered surveyors to become research-minded, or of finding some means of putting easily understood information into the hands of members so that practical use may be made of successful discoveries and experiments.

Although the first *ad hoc* committee was appointed for research in 1908, it was not until about 1934 that the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers formed a Standing Research Committee which included in its terms of reference a general mandate to make a survey of the whole field of engineering research. Some of its Sub-Committees have been joint efforts with other bodies. Other engineering institutions have proceeded similarly.

In a review of research policy after the war, the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers decided that it could no longer undertake research directly or finance it, but it could take the lead by suggestion, co-ordination and keeping research constantly before members to encourage them to take full advantage of successful researches on professional practice.

Chartered surveyors' problems involving economic, social and legal effects, although sometimes not as tangible as are the results of direct scientific technical experiment, are nevertheless equally important to their profession.

Scope of Research and the Present Position

In assessing the scope of research in the profession, the sectional overlapping becomes very apparent; but division into four principal groups seems appropriate:—

1. General practitioners who form the bulk of membership and who overlap to a great extent; this group includes those concerned with agriculture and land agency; valuation; housing management; and town and country planning.
2. Building and quantity surveyors;
3. Mining surveyors; and
4. Land surveyors.

Taking these in reverse order—land surveyors have probably a closer contact with scientific aspects and research than the other sections. Material published in the land surveying section of the *Journal* will give an idea to others of their activities and interests. Mining surveyors, too, have contact with research and development, and for many years university and higher technological courses in mining have been recognized. The recent addition to it of members of the Institute of Mining Surveyors has put the Institution in a favourable position to lead in this direction.

The building and quantity surveying sections of the Institution have perhaps found the application of research to their daily tasks less obvious. Perhaps this is because the general public is not yet fully informed of their true professional functions. In addition to their work of supervision and measurement, they must be up-to-date in constructional methods and techniques and in the economical employment of materials, and they must have a sufficient knowledge of design to enable them to advise professionally on such matters. The ready availability of up-to-date data in such matters, as for example, time and workmanship studies, and the use, life and weathering of materials are vital matters for building and quantity surveyors. They should also always be alive to modern advances in the mechanics of, or actual accounting methods applicable to, their task of measurement. But such data can never be available to the profession in a readily applicable form, unless the profession itself takes an active part in providing observational data which may be made available to others, and in encouraging the digestive process so that collated and analysed results may be made available in simple form.

There is a vast amount of work being carried out in the National Research Laboratories, in the Universities, and in other bodies. Much of this work is long-term and although for example abstracts for building, roads, and water pollution are published by the Stationery Office, the information is still not readily absorbed by the ordinary practitioner.

The Quantity Surveyors Committee of the Institution has recently suggested that the Advisory Council on Building Research and Development should be asked to give high priority to a study of the effect of subcontracting on productivity and costs in house building.

There are also such questions as the life and cost of buildings. Mr. Switzer, in his paper on "Land Use and the Life of Buildings," drew attention to the need for investigation into the life of buildings constructed in different materials, and the cost of maintaining them. It seems also, that such investigation should include studies upon methods of construction which will give flexibility for future modifications or adjustments.

It is, however, among the general body of the membership that the research aspect is probably most needed and least realized. Increasing attention is now being given to problems of the land, its use and occupation, and in particular the lead is being taken in independent research in the Department of Estate Management at Cambridge University and in the Land Economics Department at Wye College.

As such work proceeds, there seems a growing realization among Government Departments, landowners, tenants and professional advisers of the need for independent research which includes consideration of sociological and legal aspects of land tenure. Among many studies important to chartered surveyors might be mentioned the study of the economic effect on siting of new towns, of its efficient drainage and disposal of its industrial wastes. The costs of these could affect the whole economy of the siting of the town in relation to the balance between land values and development costs.

Suggestions for the Future

I have tried to show in this paper that chartered surveyors cannot afford to neglect the impact of research on their daily task if the profession is to retain its pre-eminence in its own field. If the pace in such matters is made by others, recognition is bound to go in the same direction.

It seems clear that apart from specialist subjects where the need for research has not been in question, the conception of the application of research to the more intangible aspects of the surveyors' work, such as the economic aspect and the theory of values in relation to taxation and legal and constitutional changes, is becoming but slowly recognized. Preliminary explorations have already indicated how much the profession could benefit from such investigation. Many chartered surveyors feel that there is urgent necessity of action and that the time has arrived when the Institution should consider the whole question carefully. I would suggest that an *ad hoc* but fully representative advisory committee might be set up by the Council to review the question of research and to make recommendations on any steps which should be taken by the Institution. The Committee might, for example, make recommendations on the following matters:—

(1) initiation and support of research cognate to the surveying profession;

(2) liaison with other research bodies;

(3) encouragement of research by chartered surveyors and their participation in it;

(4) co-ordination of research data useful to chartered surveyors;

(5) dissemination of research data and information to chartered surveyors; and

(6) the setting up of a standing research committee, with sub-committees as necessary to deal with special aspects.

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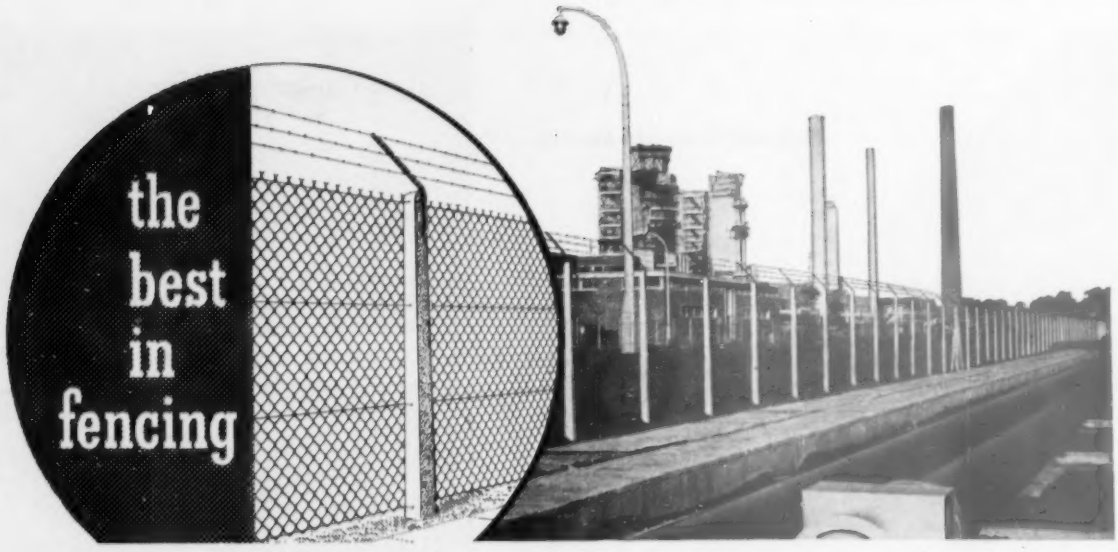
ZINC DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, LINCOLN HOUSE, TURL STREET, OXFORD. Tel: 47988



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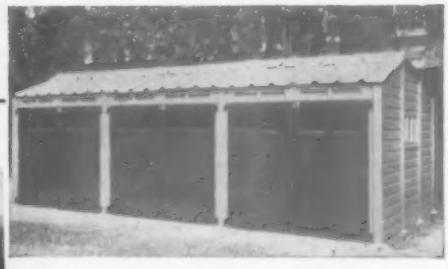

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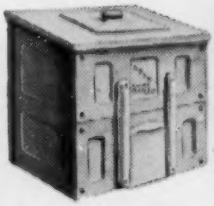

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Furniture

ARCHITECTS have long been interested in the design of furniture and some have been designing for the normal domestic furniture market in which goods are made for sale to the unknown customer through the shops but by far the greater number of designs by architects are for the furnishing of buildings for special purposes.

I have just been given a copy of the latest B.S. in the furniture field, B.S.1960, Part 5, which covers upholstered furniture; this is a class of furniture in which it is extremely difficult to assess the merits of an article. Four other parts of this B.S. have been published, covering tables, chairs, cabinet goods and beds, at intervals over the last year.

These B.S. are very interesting as they lay down performance tests for the minimum durability of various classes of furniture for normal domestic use. The testing apparatus is, in each instance, of a very simple character in order, it seems, that smaller manufacturers can make it for themselves or at least acquire it at a very low cost. The tests are based on the simulation of what happens to the articles when they are in normal use. My only fear about the tests is whether they are sufficiently severe as they consist of the application of more or less normal loads for what seems to be a very short period, whereas most accelerated tests depend upon extra heavy treatment because of the short duration of the tests. For example, I doubt that these tests take adequate account of what happens, during the normal life of the article, to the adhesives used in the joints; from the specification any glue may be used so long as the article passes the test, but in practice some adhesives have been found to fail owing to ageing; the glues should, in my opinion, be specified in terms of the several B.S. for these products, so as to be as rigid in their requirements as are those for some of the other components.

The B.S. requires all furniture sold as complying with the specification to be marked with the B.S. "Kite" certification mark which is, through regular inspection of production, the means provided to ensure a reasonable degree of workmanship which is not defined with precision presumably owing to the difficulties involved. It is explained that the tests are prepared in such a way that the designers may do what they like so long as the finished product achieves the required degree of durability. Judging from what I saw at the recent furniture exhibition there is certainly no control of design as there were good designs and also some of the most horrid examples I have ever seen all advertised as complying with the B.S. requirements; while these examples of bad design may be regrettable, I prefer that there should be no dictation of appearance.

There are, however, certain matters of functional design which ought to be enforced by the B.S. but are not in the present specifications. For example, wardrobes should be of such sizes that clothes may be properly stored in them, and dining tables and chairs should be of proper heights; incidentally, I believe most mass-produced tables and chairs are too high for comfort and the seats of many dining chairs, and some upholstered chairs, are too small. I do not like leaving such matters of functional necessities to the customer's judgment.

I regret also that no precise requirements or tests are given for the finishes to be applied to the furniture as much furniture produced to-day is finished in such a way that it has little durability. Perhaps the responsible committee will investigate this subject further so that the public may have an even better protection.

It seems that in matters of design, both æsthetic and functional, and in finish and workmanship the scheme largely relies on the purchaser knowing what is right. I am afraid this is a view I personally cannot accept. I happen to have a fair working knowledge of furniture and how it is made, with the result that I am quite sure that the buyer is frequently taken-in by the shiny finish, the outward design and the apparently attractive price. He does not realize the quality of the construction, the poor workmanship, the poor hardware and the many other possibilities for his deception through lack of knowledge. The B.S. at least gives him some assurances as to durability which he has never had before; especially is help required by the purchaser of upholstered furniture the inside of which he cannot see and would not know good from bad even if he could see. It has always been said that the customer only gets value for what he pays and if, therefore, the price is low so is the general quality of the article, but I fear from experience that this claim is not completely true as I have often seen goods which should have either not been sold at all or should have been sold at prices much lower than those asked. Thus if B.S. marked goods are bought, at least there is an assurance of a minimum degree of durability which is necessary for articles which are expected by most purchasers to last at least half a lifetime. I actually witnessed some of the tests at the Furniture Exhibition and they are really quite frightening to watch as one has small appreciation of what happens in practice when one sits on a chair or the stresses which are in fact applied when a settee, a table or a wardrobe is pulled across the floor.

Judging by some marked articles I inspected at the Exhibition the B.S. ought to put in some requirements for the ease of running of drawers, closeness of fit of drawers and for the fit of doors, as I saw some examples which I would have placed outside the category of acceptable limits. Incidentally tops of tables made to open to receive one or more inserted leaves ought to be flush within 1/32 in; many I examined showed variations up to ⅛in in the closed position. The level of workmanship of the general run of medium-priced furniture seems to have fallen greatly in the last 30 years, if the exhibition is a fair cross-section of the trade, and I hope the issue of these B.S. will do something towards raising it and should they fail to achieve this it would seem to indicate a need for more stringent or high level requirements to be inserted in the B.S. I hope in time that these tests will be correlated with long-term use of articles which have been through the tests so that any weaknesses may be remedied. Testing of furniture on a scientific mechanical basis is something quite new to the industry and those who take up the scheme will, I am sure, learn much from their use, as have most other industries from the testing of their products.

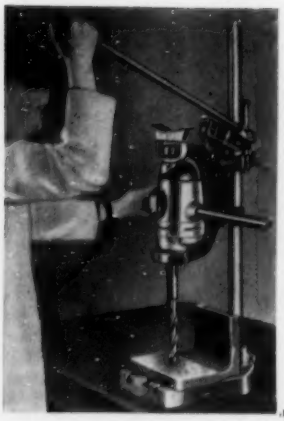
I regret that no detailed requirements are given for hardware as much of this is both poor in quality and very inadequately plated or otherwise finished. I am very pleased to see light-fastness requirements are given for the upholstery textiles as severe fading is something most of us have had to suffer in the past. I hope this means that B.S.I. will soon produce standards for readily understood markings of the degrees of fade resistance for all classes of furnishing textiles; this is something which in my experience the public needs very badly. There is, I know, a B.S. method of assessing resistance to fading but I have yet to see references to it marked on the selvedges of the textiles I examined in the retail shops.

There remain, in my opinion, certain serious gaps which the B.S. have yet to fill in the domestic furniture field if the unknowing public are to be given independent assurances for what they buy. Bed-settees, now so important as most of us live in minimum accommodation, and metal-framed furniture both need durability standards as do almost all classes of children's furniture.

I would like also to see these B.S. performance tests extended to cover office furniture, especially the cheaper office desks and cupboards, canteen furniture and school furniture.

I have a feeling that this work by B.S.I. must be very unpopular among certain manufacturers of domestic furniture as they are quite unaccustomed to testing and to having to meet a definite minimum specification of strength. I hope the scheme receives the support it deserves from the public and from the retail furnishers, who are the people who really dictate what the public buys. The public in fact only has the choice of what is offered since they do not normally ask for what they do not see. I think we, who are accustomed to buy to a specification, should do what we can to encourage the use of such documents as assurances to the public.

DUTCH UNCLE



MOSAICS

PLANT
WOODWORKING MACHINERY
E1/13

A combined electric chisel Mortiser and Drill by Wolf Electric Tools Ltd., Pioneer Works, Hanger Lane, London, W.5. This tool Mortises from ¼in-½in wide and up to 4¼in deep at high speed with the standard tools, and by repetition cuts the width may be increased up to 3in. Within a few seconds the Machine can be adapted as sturdy Drill Press or a Heavy Duty ½in Portable Drill. Mortising attachments are available separately for converting current types of Wolf Drill type N.W.3c and Stand into Chisel Mortisers.

Each Machine supplied complete with starting switch, 10ft 3-core T.R.S. cable (one lead for earthing), ½in 3-jaw keyed chuck, guides, clamp plate, ¼in hollow mortise chisel, bit and holder, one ¼in sharpening tool, and spare pair of carbon brushes.

SERVICES
LIGHT FITTINGS
B1/81

A deep bowl reflector which, due to its greater screening of the filament, provides more comfortable seeing. The 60 deg cut-off from the vertical incorporated in this fitting is one of its characteristics. Made by The Benjamin Electric Ltd., Brantwood Road, Tottenham, N.17, it is "Crysteel" vitreous enamelled white inside, grey outside and available in "Saaflux" or "X" type. "Visor" covers are recommended, except for 1,000 and 1,500 watt, and are available in three types. Clear or diffusing glass and clear plastic. The distance recommended between fittings is 1½ times the height above the plane being illuminated. Where special circumstances require, this ratio can be extended to 1½. Standard tapping ½in conduit.

PLANT
SITE BUILDINGS
E2/12

This portable workman's lorry shelter is a recent addition to the range of portable Canvas shelters by John Smith & Co., Hainault Works, Chadwell Heath, Romford, Essex. Designed to convert a goods carrying vehicle into a personnel carrying vehicle in the shortest possible time and avoiding the necessity of having to make any alteration to the lorry at all. The Shelter is easily placed on to a lorry by two workmen and can also be used on the site for protection of the workmen.

PLANT
LIFTING GEAR
E6/9

The New ½ cu yd Chaseside Shovel with Fordson Diesel Engine. Also made in ¾ and 1 cu yd capacities by Chaseside Engineering Co. Ltd., Station Works, Hertford, Herts. It has an all-metal cab with splinter-proof glass windows, the frame, side arms and jib are of all-welded construction. The leading edge of the scoop is specially toughened manganese steel. A constant mesh gear box with six forward and two reverse gears gives speeds from 2 to 12 m.p.h.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

● The sixth British Electrical Power Convention is to be held at Eastbourne from June 14 to 18. Delegates from 37 electrical organizations from all parts of Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, will meet in the Winter Garden, under the presidency of Mr. J. R. Beard, C.B.E., M.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E., F.A.I.E.E., who represents the Association of Consulting Engineers. The Exhibition will be officially opened on the night of Monday, June 14, by the President, Mr. J. R. Beard. The Convention and the Exhibition should bring some 2,500 visitors to Eastbourne.

● "A Hundred Good Catalogues" are to be selected by the British Federation of Master Printers and the Council of Industrial Design for an exhibition to be opened in London next October, and subsequently to tour provincial centres.

Catalogues form an important part of sales promotion, especially for the export trade, and it is therefore a matter of good business to ensure that such catalogues are in every sense best sellers. There is plenty of room for improvement in the design and printing of many British catalogues and the organizers believe that this exhibition of selected examples will provide an excellent stimulus to printers, clients and advertising agents. It will emphasize the fact that we have in this country the printers, artists, typographers and production experts capable of producing first-class work and that it is up to the client to commission them.

It will be the second time that the B.F.M.P. and the C.o.I.D. have collaborated in promoting good design in the printing industry. Many people will remember the interesting exhibition of Design in Business Printing which was staged at the C.o.I.D. headquarters in 1950 and subsequently toured many important centres in the United Kingdom.

The Incorporated Society of British Advertisers has nominated the Chairman of its Executive Committee to be independent Chairman of the selection panel appointed by the B.F.M.P. and the C.o.I.D. All catalogues submitted must have been printed in this country since January 1, 1950, and the closing date for submissions is Wednesday, June 30, 1954.

It is difficult to give a clear-cut definition of what are or are not "catalogues," for they may range in size from leaflets to substantial books, in format from folders to bound volumes, and in contents from simple printed lists to fully illustrated display pages. The organizers feel that the best general description is: "printed matter illustrating and/or listing goods or services for sale or hire." This definition would exclude prestige booklets on particular products or firms, technical literature and instruction booklets, but would include such publications as wine lists, typefounders' books, book lists and seedsmen's catalogues as well as all manner of booklets listing or illustrating ranges of manufacturers' or retailers' products. In cases of doubt or borderline examples, it is suggested that they be submitted, the decision as to their eligibility resting with the judges.

All concerned with producing such catalogues are invited to send their best examples to The British Federation of Master Printers, 11, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.

It is, of course, of the greatest importance that the catalogues should be carefully packed, so that they will be in mint condition when viewed by the judging panel.

CONTRACT • NEWS •

Notes below give basic data of contracts open under locality and authority which are in bold type. References indicate: (a) type of work, (b) address for application. Where no town is stated in the address it is the same as the locality given in the heading, (c) deposit, (d) last date for application, (e) last date and time for submission of tenders. Full details of contracts marked ★ are given in the advertisement section.

OPEN

BUILDING

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE B.C. (a) 14 houses, Reyner Street, Cockbrook; 6 houses, Knowle Avenue. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Municipal Offices. (c) 3gns. (e) April 26.

* * *

BAKEWELL R.C. (a) 10 houses, Calver, 6 at Tideswell; 2 at Haddon; 6 at Chelmorton. (b) Architect and Surveyor, King Street. (c) 2gns. (e) April 24.

* * *

BASFORD R.C. (a) Erection of houses and garages as follows: 62 houses, 22 bungalows, Selston (Jacksdale); 22 houses, 4 bungalows, Annesley; 22 houses, 5 bungalows, Sutton Bonington; 10 bungalows, Russington; 8 bungalows, Brinsley; 12 garages, Nuthall (Larkfields); 12 garages, East Leake; 12 garages, Calverton. (b) Engineer, Surveyor and Housing Architect, Rock House, Stockhill Lane. (c) 3gns each contract. (e) April 26.

* * *

CHAILEY R.C. (a) Public convenience at junction of Roderick Avenue and South Coast Road, Peacehaven. (b) Council's Architect, Council Offices, Lewes House, Lewes. (c) 2gns. (e) May 1.

* * *

CHEADLE AND GATLEY U.C. (a) Repairs to buildings at Bradshaw Hall Farm. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Bruntwood, Cheadle. (c) 2gns. (e) April 26.

* * *

CHEADLE AND GATLEY U.C. (a) 3 prefabricated garages, Woods Lane Estate, Cheadle Hulme; 7 prefabricated garages, Brandon Avenue Site, Heald Green. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Bruntwood, Cheadle. (c) 2gns. (e) April 26.

* * *

CHISLEHURST AND SIDCUP U.C. (a) Block of 30 flats (3-storeys) and 2 blocks of 8 flats (2-storeys), Main Road, St. Paul's Cray. (b) Clerk of the Council, Council Offices, Sidcup Place, Sidcup. (c) 2gns. (d) April 23.

* * *

COWES U.C. (a) Block of 6 flats and a bungalow at junction of Victoria Grove and York Avenue, East Cowes. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Northwood House, Cowes, I.o.W. (c) 2gns. (e) April 29.

* * *

DEWSBURY B.C. (a) Club for aged people, Moorlands Road; (all trades). (b) Borough Architect, Town Hall. (e) April 27.

* * *

EAST RIDING C.C. (a) Fire station, Bubwith, near Selby. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Beverley. (e) April 26.

* * *

EAST SUSSEX C.C. (a) West Blatchington County Primary Infants' School, Hove. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Lewes. (d) April 22. (e) May 27.

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EGHAM U.C. (a) 12 lock-up garages with the formation of one hardcore carriageway, Kingsley Avenue Housing Estate, Englefield Green, Stage 11. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Fire Station Buildings, High Street. (e) May 1.

* * *

EVESHAM B.C. (a) 4 shops with 4 flats above, Fairfield Estate. (b) Messrs. Pemberton and Bateman, 21, Vine Street. (c) 2gns. (e) April 26.

* * *

FOREHOE AND HENSTEAD R.C. (a) (1) Construction of roads and paths; (2) erection of 24 bungalows and 10 houses; (3) installation of electric wiring in the houses and bungalows; at Hethersett. (b) C. H. Dann, 37, St. Giles' Street, Norwich. (d) April 16.

* * *

GLYNARTHEN (CARDS). (a) Construction of a vestry for Glynarthen Church. (b) J. T. Lewis, Dalegarth, Glynarthen, Llandyssul. (e) April 24.

* * *

HENLEY (OXON). (a) Works and repairs at Kenton Theatre, New Street, Henley-on-Thames, for Henley Municipal Charities. (b) Town Clerk's Office, 33, Market Place. (e) April 26.

* * *

LITTLEHAMPTON U.C. (a) 12 houses in 3 blocks of 4, Manning Road and Belloc Road, Wickbourne Estate Extension. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices. (c) 2gns. (e) April 29.

* * *

LONDON—DEPTFORD B.C. (a) Construction above ground, in reinforced concrete, of a Civil Defence Control Centre, New Cross. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall, New Cross, S.E.14. (c) 2gns. (e) April 28.

* * *

N. IRELAND—DOWNPATRICK U.C. (a) 52 houses in Saul Street as Group 1 and 28 houses in Lower John Street as Group 2. (b) W. H. McEvoy, Ulster Bank Chambers, May Street, Belfast. (c) 5gns. (e) April 28.

* * *

N. IRELAND HOUSING TRUST. (a) 12 flats and 6 garages at Suffolk, Dunmurry, Co. Antrim. (b) Trust Offices, 12, Hope Street, Belfast. (c) £3. (e) May 5.

* * *

N. IRELAND HOUSING TRUST. (a) 37 dwellings with ancillary works at Warrenpoint, Co. Down. (b) Trust Offices, 12, Hope Street, Belfast. (c) £3. (e) May 5.

* * *

NORTH WALSHAM U.C. (a) 8 bungalows in 2 blocks of 4, Cromer Road Housing Estate. (b) C. H. Dann, 37, St. Giles' Street, Norwich. (d) April 17.

* * *

SAMFORD R.C. (a) Depot and garage at Great Wenham. (b) Clerk of the Council, 25, London Road, Ispwich. (c) 2gns. (e) April 30.

* * *

SAXMUNDHAM U.C. (a) 4 pairs of bungalows, Saxon Road Estate. (b) R. Woodhouse Beales, 3, Neale Street, Ipswich. (c) 2gns. (e) April 27.

* * *

SCOTLAND—MUSSELBURGH B.C. (a) 3-storey block of 27 flatted houses, New Street, Watts Close. (b) Burgh Surveyor, Municipal Offices, High Street. (d) April 16.

* * *

STROUD R.C. (a) 16 houses, Randwick, near Stroud. (b) Council's Clerk, Council Offices, John Street. (c) 2gns. (d) April 17.

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TYNEMOUTH B.C. (a) 12 terrace houses at Verne Road, West Chirton, North Shields. (b) Borough Surveyor, 16. Northumberland Square, North Shields. (c) 2gns. (e) April 27.

* * *

WHITEHAVEN B.C. (a) 1 pair of bungalows for disabled persons at Link Road, Mirehouse, Whitehaven. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (e) April 24.

PLACED

Notes on contracts placed state locality and authority in bold type with (1) type of work, (2) site, (3) name of contractor and address, (4) amount of tender or estimate. † denotes that work may not start pending final acceptance, or obtaining of licence, or modification of tenders, etc.

MANCHESTER. (1) Rebuilding premises for Marshall and Snelgrove, Ltd. (2) St. Anne's Square. (3) Robert Carlyle and Sons, Ltd., Elsinore Road, Trafford Park, Manchester.

* * *

BRISTOL CORPORATION. (1) Lawrence Weston junior school. (3) Holland and Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd., 1, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. (4) £59,263.

* * *

GLAMORGAN. (1) Pithead baths, for N.C.B. (2) Omnlwyn Colliery. (3) Gee, Walker and Slater, Ltd., Coychurch Road, Bridgend.

* * *

NORWICH CORPORATION. (1) Junior school. (2) West Earlham. (3) R. G. Carter, Ltd., Drayton, Norwich. (4) £62,458.

* * *

NORTH OF SCOTLAND HYDRO-ELECTRIC BOARD. (1) Hydro-electric works, including generating stations. (2) Breadalbane, Perthshire. (3) Mitchell Construction Company, Ltd., of Peterborough. (4) About £4,000,000.

* * *

OLDBURY B.C. (1) 183 houses. (2) Titford Estate. (3) Morris and Jacombs, Ltd., 71, Hobmoor Road, Birmingham. (4) £304,322.

* * *

WORCESTERSHIRE C.C. (1) First stage of college. (2) Stourbridge. (3) A. H. Guest, Ltd., Coalbourne Brook Wharf, Amblecote, Stourbridge. (4) £122,624.

* * *

PRESTON CORPORATION. (1) 15 houses, 16 bungalows. (2) Brookfield Estate. (3) Pius A. Baines and Son (Preston), Ltd., Paley Road, Preston.

* * *

LEYLAND U.D.C. (1) 108 and 65 dwellings. (2) Wade Hall Estate. (3) G. and J. Seddon, Ltd., Little Hutton, Walkden, Lancs. (4) £135,735 and £83,265. (1) 46 dwellings. (3) J. and H. Bullough (Contractors), Ltd., Gordon Street, Chorley, Lancs. (4) £59,967.

* * *

HARLOW DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION. (1) 210 dwellings. (3) G. J. Lovell and Sons, Ltd., London, W.2, and Gerrards Cross. (4) £324,861. (1) 125 "No Fines" dwellings. (3) Geo. Wimpey and Co., Ltd., London, W.6. (4) £173,215. (1) New factory, for Charles and Read, Ltd. (3) W. and C. French, Ltd., Buckhurst Hill, Essex. (4) £35,893.

* * *

KENSINGTON, S.W. (1) Boiler house, etc. (2) Natural History Museum. (3) Haymills (Contractors), Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, W.5. (4) About £106,000.

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* * *

TYNEMOUTH B.C. (1) Monkhouse primary school. (3) B. Peel, Ltd., East Mill Works, North Shields. (4) £83,454.

* * *

MONTGOMERYSHIRE C.C. (1) Technical school. (2) Newtown. (3) Jones and Leach, Ltd., Llandidloes Road, Newtown, Mont. (4) £167,402.

* * *

HULL CORPORATION. (1) Jervis High School. (3) Robinson and Sawdon, Ltd., 95-97, Alexandra Road, Hull. (4) £110,736.

* * *

BLYTH B.C. (1) 128 houses. (3) Direct Labour Organization. (4) £157,523.

* * *

AYLESBURY. (1) Reinstatement after fire, and additions. (2) Aylesbury Grammar School. (3) Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd., Millbank, S.W.1.

* * *

BELPER R.D.C. (1) 70 houses. (2) Kilburn site. (3) J. H. Fryer, Ltd., Great Northern Road, Derby. (4) £84,028.

* * *

HERTFORDSHIRE C.C. (1) Grammar school. (2) Hemel Hempstead. (3) Leslie and Co., Ltd., Kensington Square, London, W.8.

* * *

WARRINGTON CORPORATION. (1) Technical College. (2) Long Lane. (3) G. and J. Seddon, Ltd., Little Hulton, near Manchester.

* * *

NOTTINGHAM CORPORATION. (1) New Deering secondary school. (2) Wilford. (3) Progressive Builders, Ltd., Carlton, Notts.

* * *

SCUNTHORPE. (1) R.C. school. (2) Ashby. (3) F. B. and J. E. Smith, 9a, Queen Street, Ashby, Scunthorpe. (4) £40,384.

* * *

LONDON. (1) Factory and offices for National Cash Register Co., Ltd. (2) North Circular Road, Cricklewood. (3) Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons, Ltd., Park Lane, London, W.1.

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BARKING B.C. (1) First instalment of new town hall. (2) East Street. (3) Direct Labour. (4) £49,300.

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CORBY U.D.C. (1) Shopping centre. (2) Welland Vale Road. (3) Sherriff and Co. (1943), Ltd., Barkby Road Works, Leicester. (4) £56,040.

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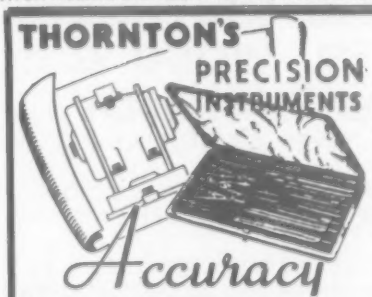

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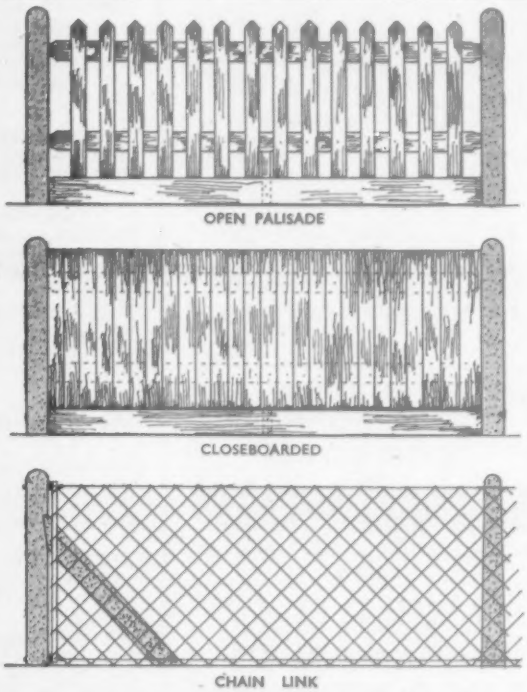

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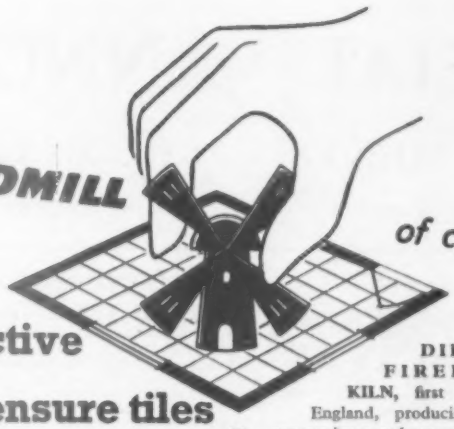

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M. L. ROTHFIELD,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
Jarrow.
5th April, 1954. [7848

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JOHN ATKINSON,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
Newcastle upon Tyne, 1.
8th April, 1954. [7859

ARCHITECTURAL APPOINTMENTS VACANT

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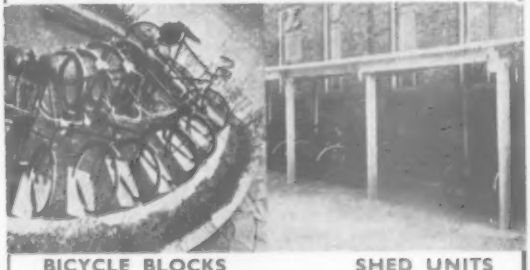

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Official Notices, Tenders, Auction, Legal and Miscellaneous Appointments on pages 32 and 33

A.B.C.D. (Raynes Park), Ltd. 26
Adamite Co., Ltd., The 27
Allied Brick and Tile Works, Ltd., The 31
Architects' Benevolent Society 34
Armstrong Cork Co., Ltd. 21
Bath & Portland Stone Firms, Ltd. 34
Beynon, T., & Co., Ltd. *Outside Back Cover*
Box, C. W. 29
British Aluminium Co., Ltd., The 5
British Plaster Board, Ltd., The 19
Callow Rock Lime Co., Ltd., The 34
Ceilon, Ltd. 29
Celotex, Ltd. 16
Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., The *Inside Back Cover*
Chatwood Safe & Engineering Co., Ltd., The 8
Cousins & Co. (M/C), Ltd. 28
Coverite (Asphalters), Ltd. 29
Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., The 22
Dalton, Ballard & Co., Ltd. 27
Dennison Kent & Co., Ltd. 28
Dunn, Alexander, Ltd. 12
Dussek Brothers & Co., Ltd. 10
Ellis School, The 29
Engert & Rolfe, Ltd. 27, 28, 29
Fibreglass, Ltd. 24
Finlock Gutters, Ltd. 20
Finnish Lion Board 29
Freeman, Joseph, Sons & Co., Ltd. 27
General Electric Co., Ltd., The 13
Gibson, Arthur L., & Co., Ltd. 3
Gliksten, J., & Son, Ltd. *Inside Front Cover*
Gray, J. W., & Co., Ltd. 29
Heywood, W. H., & Co., Ltd. 9
Hills, F., & Sons, Ltd. 18
Hotchkiss (Eastbourne), Ltd. 14
Kerner-Greenwood & Co., Ltd. 27
Kinnear Shutters 3
London Electric Firm, Ltd. 31
Margolis, M. 29
Margolis, S., & Sons 29
Mather & Platt, Ltd. 11
McCarthy, M., & Sons, Ltd. 28
Mellows & Co., Ltd. 8
Minton Hollins, Ltd. 29
Norris, C. W., Ltd. 12
Parsons, Thos., & Sons, Ltd. 33
Patent Glazing Conference, The 6, 7
Penfold Fencing & Engineering, Ltd. 26
Permafence, Ltd. 30
Permanite, Ltd. 31
Pilkington Bros., Ltd. 23
Potter, F. W., & Soar, Ltd. 29
Pyrotenax, Ltd. 4
Radiation Group Sales, Ltd. 15
Rawlings Bros., Ltd. 10
Ringmer Building Works, Ltd. 29
Robb's Cement Enamel Finishes, Ltd. 14
Royal Board 29
Rudkin, S. O., & Co., Ltd. 27
Shutter Contractors, Ltd. 30
Solignum, Ltd. 30
Soundproof Construction 29
Spencer Lock & Co., Ltd. 29
Stelcon (Industrial Floors), Ltd. 33
Stramit Boards, Ltd. 2
Thorn, J., & Sons, Ltd. 14
Thornton, A. G., Ltd. 29
Thornton, William, & Sons, Ltd. 27
Thorp, J. B. 29
Troughton & Young (Lighting), Ltd. 17
Tyrol Sales, Ltd. 30
Veitchi Co., Ltd., The 34
Williams & Williams, Ltd. 1
Zinc Development Association 25

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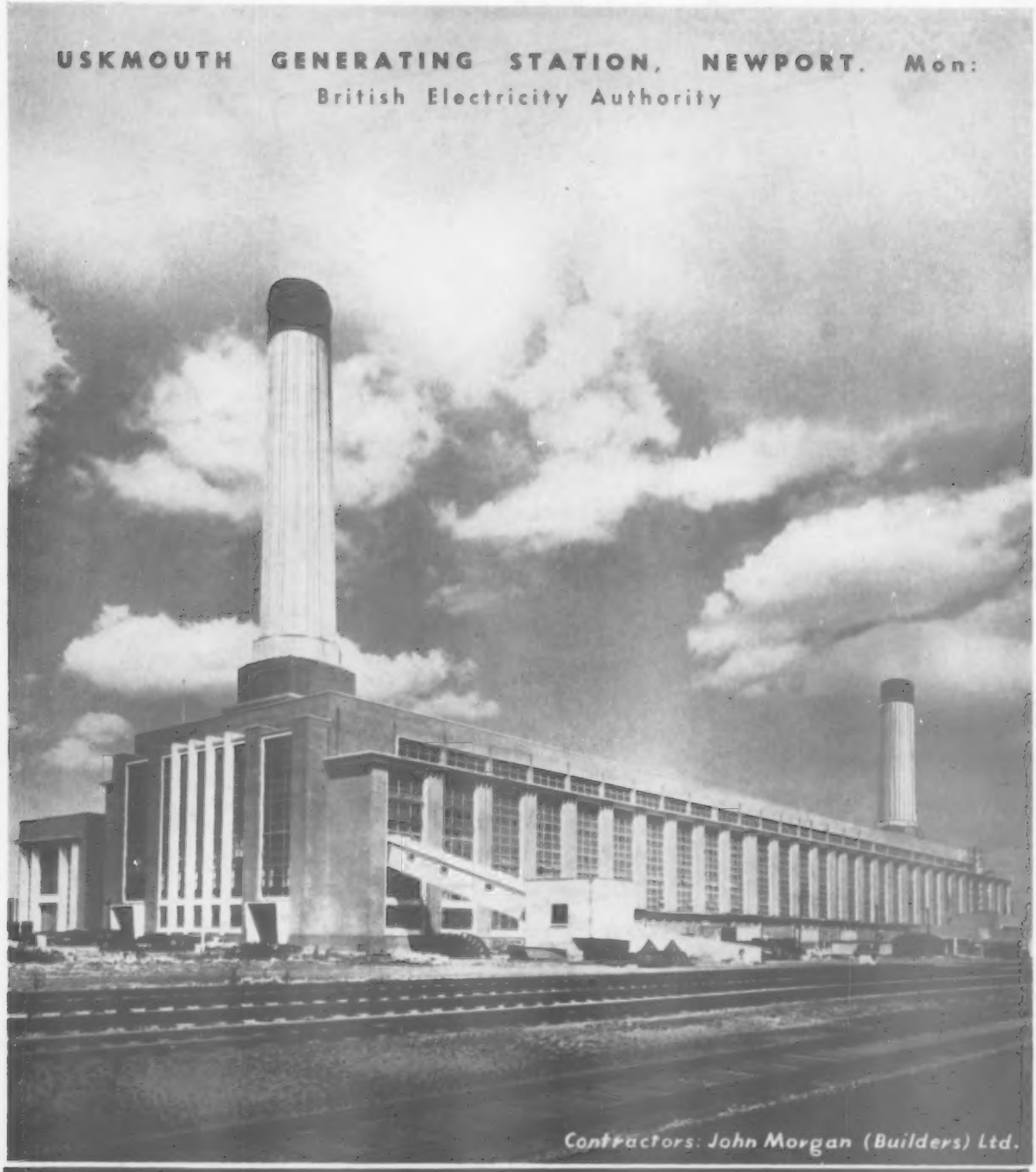

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